FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1853. [NO. 1896.]

Sale of Lots for Town Taxes.

AGREEABLY to an order passed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, Sept. Term, 1853, I will expose to sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in December next, the following Lots, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due the town of Fayetteville for 1852, together with all incidental expenses, viz:

1 do. Mason street, listed by Duncan Burkhead, valued at $500; tax $1 25.

1 do. Lower Fayetteville, (1 poll,) Needham Jackson, Agent; at $500; tax 1 25.

1 do. Rowan street, G. W. Rose, valued at $250; tax 1 25.

1 do. Mumford and Robeson streets, W. Wynn, valued at $700; tax 2 75.

1 do. Mumford and Robeson streets, W. Wynn, valued at $1 00; tax 2 25.

[illegible] do. [illegible]

1 do. Lower Fayetteville, late estate G. T. Burkhead, valued at $800; tax 4 25.

1 do. Robeson street, part in town, D. Carver, valued at $1 00; tax 7.

1 do. Gillespie street, late Henrietta Campbell, valued at $800; tax 4 00.

1 do. Lower Fayetteville, late C. Bridge to Toll House, valued at $500; tax 2 00.

1 do. Maiden Lane, Eliza Henderson, valued at $500; tax 2 50.

1 do. Hillsborough street, Hugh McCain, valued at $400; tax 2 00.

1 do. Person street, Dillon Jordan's children, valued at $500; tax 2 50.

1 do. Lower Fayetteville, Amos Perry, and 1 poll, valued at $475; tax 2 88.

1 do. Mumford street, Maria Rose, valued at $800; tax 10.

1 do. Hay street, Joseph Seawell, valued at $12 50; tax 25.

1 do. Maxwell and Franklin streets, Joseph Seawell, valued at $425; tax 2 13.

1 do. Cumberland street, claimed by A. & S. McNeill, valued at $500; tax 25.

1 do. Rowan street, claimed by estate A. Baily, valued at $500; tax 25.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Sept. Term, 1853. [*Pr. adv.* 1050.] 29:3tID

MRS. HORNE will reopen her School at the lodge room on the first Monday in October. The Languages, Drawing, Painting, and the French language will be taught. Terms of Tuition, $4 to $8.

Mr. L. F. Whitaker will give lessons in Music on the Piano and Guitar to such young ladies of the School as may desire it.

Sept. 14. 28:swl 3

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to remove, will offer for sale on Thursday, the 3d of November at his residence, his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, farming Tools, a set of Blacksmith Tools, &c.; and if not previously sold, will offer to the highest bidder the tract of land on which I now reside, it lies on the little Pocket Creek, on the Plank Road 38 miles from Fayetteville, containing 320 acres, more or less. The land is of good quality, well watered, about 75 acres under cultivation—nearly all fresh, with a very extensive out house with seven rooms and four fire places, and all necessary out houses, two wells of excellent water in the yard, and a good garden convenient. I will also sell my crop of corn, fodder, wheat and oats [illegible] acres, and many other articles not mentioned.

SAMUEL PAISLEY.

Moore county, Sept. 15. 29*3t

LANDS AND MILLS AT AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will, on SATURDAY the 29th day of October next, sell to the highest bidder the plantation upon which he now resides. The Dwelling House is new, large and comfortable, constructed in the most modern style, and upon a fine elevation, surrounded by a beautiful Oak and Hickory grove; the Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., are all comparatively new, well arranged, and conveniently located. There are two hundred and fifty Acres under cultivation; its fertility and productiveness will be apparent to any one who will examine the crop now upon it. There is also upon the premises a Saw and Grist Mill and Cotton Gin, all in good condition, each having a regular and profitable run. The location is healthy and the neighborhood unsurpassed for industry, society and intelligence. A rare opportunity is offered to parents having children to educate, as it is convenient both to Floral College, and Learning High School.

Also, Two Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land one mile and a half distant, lying upon both sides of the road from Rockingham to Lumberton, known as the ROCKFORD upon Shoebeel Creek. The stream is unrivalled, a large amount of money has been expended in the making of a DAM, &c. with the view of erecting Mills and Manufacturing operations, no buildings, however, have been erected; any person or persons wishing to engage in MANUFACTURING operations would do well to examine the location.

For further information address me at Stewartsville, or examine the premises.

Terms one half Cash upon delivery of possession, the balance upon reasonable time with interest.

DANIEL McNEILL.

Stewartsville, Richmond Co., Sept. 19, 1853. 29*4ts

5580 ACRES OF LANDS AT AUCTION.

THE Undersigned having failed to sell their Lands and Mills upon the terms previously advertised, propose to sell on THURSDAY, the 27th of October next, at the Red Banks, to the highest bidder, the following tracts or parcels, viz:

Two thousand acres lying on the East side of Lumber River and on the North and West side of the Fayetteville and Harllesville road including the Mills, dwelling and out houses, and *three hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Twelve hundred and fifty acres on the same side of the River and on the East side of the Fayetteville and Harlesville road, including the Red Banks, paper, and *one hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Four hundred acres on the same side of the river known as the Lowrie Land, which will be sold in lots of *one hundred acres each*.

Seven hundred and thirty acres on the West side of the River including *thirty-five* acres of cleared land.

All of the above Lands were particularly described in an advertisement published in this paper from the 1st of April to the 10th of May last, persons who have not had an opportunity of examining them will please refer to the said advertisement, or write to us for particulars.

Terms.—One-half Cash upon delivery of possession, the balance upon reasonable time with interest.

W. McNEILL, Sr.
JOHN McNEILL.

Red Banks, Robeson Co., Sept. 19, 1853. 29*3ts

IF NOT previously disposed of, I will sell at the same time and place and upon the same terms, seven hundred acres of heavily timbered land on the south side of Lumber River twelve miles above Lumberton.

JOHN McNEILL.

Sept. 19. 29*3ts

Carolinian and Wil. Journal copy weekly till sale.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ELECTIONS will be held in the several School Districts, on the 2d Thursday in October, for three committee men.

The Law requires that the elections be held at the respective School Houses.

Any two of the Committee men may hold the polls, and make returns to the Chairman.

In cases where no elections are held, the Board of Superintendents will appoint. By order of the Board.

EDWD LEE WINSLOW, Ch'n.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1853. 28te

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, previous to January 1853, are earnestly requested to pay up or they will find their papers in the hands of an officer for collection after the 1st day of October next, and then those that dance must pay the fiddler.

MALCOM McNEILL.

Sept. 15, 1853. 29*4w

COMMON SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid—

Sir:—In my first letter to your Excellency, I gave a sketch of the former condition of Education in North Carolina. What is it now? This is a question difficult to answer, and for the reason that, although Education has been a matter of government concern, there has been no effort made to obtain a diffuse information on this subject. It was difficult to obtain accurate knowledge in regard to the general progress of intelligence; and from ignorance of our position and prospects we were almost ready to despair of a cause which was accomplishing much good in our midst.

What is the condition of the cause of Education in North Carolina at this day?

I am not prepared to answer this question as fully and satisfactorily as I hope to be in a few months; but it is a matter to which I have, for years, given some attention, and in regard to which I can speak with some degree of confidence.

About the time of the establishment of our system of Common Schools, there began a general movement among our people in favor of Colleges and Academies. Institutions of this kind, that were already in existence, but in a rather languishing condition, very soon manifested signs of increasing prosperity. Old attempts to found Academies were revived with more success, and new enterprises of this sort were set on foot in all parts of the country. Each year the Seminaries already in existence would be more crowded with pupils than during the year before, and each year a greater number of institutions would be inaugurated than during the one preceding. Thus we have advanced; and now, comparing our position with that of a few years past, it is almost incredible what progress we have made. Your Excellency has twice canvassed the State, with open eyes—what have you beheld?

We formerly had *one* male College, to-wit: our excellent University; now we have Wake Forest College, in Wake county, Davidson College, in Mecklenburg county, Normal College, in Randolph county, Catawba College in Catawba county, with the prospect of the establishment of a Masonic College in Granville county. We have all these rising into vigorous existence; and our good old University, instead of being crippled by this competition is shining with a more resplendent light than ever before, and numbers *twice* as many students as it did in its palmiest days before the establishment of our system of Common Schools, and when it had not a single rival.

There is a yearly increase of numbers at all of these institutions; and, what is more, the older Colleges are making themselves acceptable to the masses, while each new one endeavors to lay its foundations deep in the popular heart. They all recognize the doctrine that the good will of the common people is necessary to their prosperity; and while their position is the result of an increasing interest felt by the masses in the cause of Education, they, in return, react upon the Common Schools and Academies of the country.

And how is it with the Academies—male Academies—in North Carolina? Who knows the number of these? Who can tell how many new ones are born into existence every season? There cannot be less than eighty Classical Schools (male) in this State—they will average one to the county, and in many counties there are more than one—in some as many as three Schools of this sort. Some are of a private character, but at nearly all a good classical education can be obtained. Since my term of office a number of new institutions of this sort have been inaugurated, and some successful Academies are situated in regions considered by many as remote and ignorant. Between these Academies and the Colleges, there is an intermediate class of Schools which may be termed High Schools, furnishing an education nearly as good as that obtained at the Colleges; and of this class several have recently come into successful existence, and others are on the way.

The progress in female education of the higher kind has been still more remarkable; and instead of the one High School at Salem, we have it, and *eight other Colleges*, counting the Episcopal at Raleigh as one. There are the two Colleges at Murfreesborough, in Hertford county—one in a flourishing condition, the other in a state of rapid progress; the College in Oxford, Granville county, the Episcopal School in Raleigh, the College in Anson county, the one in Robeson county, the one in Greensborough, Guilford county, and the one in Asheville, Buncombe county, while there is still another on the way in Iredell county. Great as is this increase of Colleges, it is still outdone in the growth and multiplication of Female Academies and High Schools; and still the old School at Salem, like the University, has been benefitted by the competition, and is fuller than it ever was, while in consequence of new applications for admission its Principal has had to issue a circular notifying the public that the institution is filled to its utmost capacity.

In all the towns, villages, and thickly settled neighborhoods, Female Academies have sprung up or are coming into existence; and a singular and most cheering feature of this progress in male and female education of the higher kind, is the fact *that many of the Schools have been founded by the energies, or are under the control of native born and home-educated ladies and gentlemen.* In short, our progress in the multiplication of male and female Colleges and Academies, is without parallel in the history of any State or country; and it is exaggeration to say that while our population has increased but little in seventeen years, the number of male pupils attending Classical Schools has *been more than trebled since the year 1836, and that the number of girls receiving an education of the higher kind is at least seven times, and perhaps ten times as great as it was at the period designated*, WHILE THE RATIO OF INCREASE BECOMES CONSIDERABLY GREATER EACH YEAR. What is the cause of all this? I answer without hesitation, our system of Common Schools. Much is due to the influence of religious societies, but in former years religious societies made exertions in the same direction without much success. While a number of these societies have been undoubtedly stimulated by a spirit of progress which seemed simultaneously and almost suddenly to pervade all classes and societies in our State, it was independent of particular men or particular bodies, and yet it was of course not a mere inspiration, but was, under the direction of Providence, born of some previous cause.

In the first place, the mere establishment of our system of Common Schools did much to awaken a new spirit of Education in all classes. It placed the subject on a higher and broader ground than it had ever before occupied in North Carolina. It gave to it the dignity of a fundamental political institution among a people where every man is a part of the government and takes an interest in it. The people all viewed it in a new light; and Churches and benevolent societies availing themselves of this new step, and of the feeling awakened by it, began a generous competition to see which could make itself most acceptable by assisting most to help to achieve that condition of things, that universal intelligence which was considered as inevitable, some day, from the action of the State. Nobly did they respond to the call of that government pledged to the sanctity of conscience; and a glorious reward is before them, with the hope of political and religious freedom for ages to come.

Again: Before the era of Common Schools in North Carolina, a large and somewhat influential class of our people maintained their social position by being merely able to read and write. This was an advantage not enjoyed by all; and girls so accomplished, if not boys, could hold a somewhat aristocratic rank. When our system of Common Schools was established, it was supposed that *all* classes would soon be up to this mark; and hence the middle ranks very generally began to move further forward so as still to hold their relative position.

But lastly, the Common Schools have acted in this matter by shedding light on minds that otherwise never could have been awakened, and thus starting on an upward career persons who have struggled through Academies, and then, without resources outside of their own energies, and feeling, from practical experience, the true wants of the country, have made profits for themselves and benefitted the country, by bringing down classical education from its aristocratic perch and placing it in the midst of the people. Thus a new kind of Academies has sprung up; and men, beginning to recognise the importance to themselves of Common Schools, and to feel their dependence on the masses, have flung open their doors to poverty and rusticity, and educated and boarded children on their promise to repay, and thus multiplied new teachers, many of whom, as the readiest way to redeem their pledges have taken temporary employment in the Common Schools.

But I must conclude this interesting subject which, by itself, is worthy of a treatise. Suffice it to say, our Common Schools have been mainly instrumental in giving a prodigious impetus to the cause of education of a higher kind in North Carolina; have multiplied Colleges and Academies, male and female—have created and fostered a spirit that is universal, determined and invincible—a spirit of progress, which, in a few years, has advanced the Educational flag of North Carolina from its humble and trailing position to a proud elevation over those of her Southern sisters, and which promises even to run it above the topmost streamer of the Union! All hail to that rising flag! all honor to the hands that have run it up! But while we proudly contemplate its triumphant position, let us never forget that the flag-staff is planted on the Common Schools.

And now, Sir, in view of such results, and without considering any other, may I not say that our Common Schools have been anything else than a failure? We have seen, however, but one half of the picture, and it remains to be told what has been accomplished within the walls of the Common Schools themselves.

Upon this subject I have made much enquiry, and it would be tedious, and perhaps unnecessary, to enter upon a detail of the means by which I have obtained information.

I have instituted enquires in regard to the number of school houses and of schools in different counties before the establishment of our system of Common Schools, and for several years have been trying to inform myself, in various ways, on this obscure subject.

My investigations bring me to this conclusion, viz: that it would be a very liberal estimate to put at twenty thousand the number of children who, before the adoption of our Common School system, attended part of the time during any one year, or in a period of two years, the country or ordinary subscription schools of the State.

Without going into my sources of information, a few general facts will sustain the above view; and in fact I need only make one calculation, and one which all will recognize as liberal.

Put the number of counties at 70—(this is over the mark, at the time alluded to)—and the average number of schools at 10 to a county, and the average number of scholars at 25 to a school; this gives seventeen thousand five hundred scholars. How many persons can count as many as ten country school houses which existed in their counties previous to the establishment of Common Schools? How many counties are there where *five* could not be found? But that I may not be under the mark I will say that twenty thousand children, at some time during a period of two years, attended the country schools of North Carolina; and I will here intimate that I should not be surprised if I am, some day, able to prove that the number was often not greater than ten thousand, and sometimes under.

What is now the number that once in a period of two years attends the country or Common Schools?

It is considered a severe reflection on our historical efforts in North Carolina that the name of our first Governor was suffered to become a problem. What shall we say of the fact that the State has founded a system of Common Schools, and by its funds helped to keep the system in operation for several years, while so little vigilance has been exercised over it that the number of the schools is not known and can only be guessed at? Members of the Literary Board have estimated the number as high as thirty-five hundred; my own estimate is from twenty-five hundred to three thousand. We will suppose the number to be 2500, and the average attendance 25 to the school, and all the schools open once, at least, in every two years. The attendance, however, we all know, is greater at the Common Schools than it was at the subscription schools; in fact, we might very safely estimate the average at the former at 30, and 20 at the latter, while, however, there was undoubtedly a more regular attendance at the subscription schools.

We may, from the foregoing premises, conclude, and I do affirm, that in every period of two years there are three times as many children going to country schools as formerly, but there are not and could not be three times as many *receiving an education*. If there were, then more than two-thirds were formerly ignorant. In former times many, many boys and girls, attended one, two, or three short schools, and then their education was completed; now the same set will attend, at different times, for many schools. Still it is an inevitable conclusion that a great many more now receive the elements of an education than formerly, and a large majority get better educations, poor as our schools are said to be.

In a number of counties from one to three moderately good subscription schools have been destroyed, and in their stead have been established Common Schools, which are not kept open as long during the year; but a considerable portion of those benefited formerly by the best subscription schools now send to higher, or classical schools, and most of the remainder could raise a fund to lengthen the term of the District Schools by using the same exertion that had to be used to get up a good subscription school.

And then, to overbalance this supposed injury caused by Free Schools, they pervade hundreds of neighborhoods where there were formerly no schools at all, and they afford an elementary education to thousands of children that would have grown up in ignorance, while the office of teacher established in 2500 places, is a ladder by which many scores of young men are enabled to rise to usefulness whose talents otherwise would have been buried.

And finally, I draw this general conclusion, and will maintain it, viz: *that the average of intelligence among the masses of the rising generation is twice as great as it was before the adoption of our system of Common Schools.* These schools have not yet educated a generation; those who were on the stage of action at the time of their adoption are still there, while those whom the Common Schools have been training have not yet assumed their places in the business affairs of life.

When this occurs, and we have passed away, a great change will come over the face of things in North Carolina; there will be more intelligence, more life, and more public spirit, while the new generation will be practically acquainted with Common Schools, will know their wants and remedies, and be ready to supply the necessary means to add to their usefulness and efficiency.

We know nothing of such things, and we had nobody to tell us; the experiment was a total novelty to us, adopted among a people tenacious of old habits, where many were ignorant and opposed to Education, and where all expected too much and were disposed to do too little, supposing the government had bargained to take all trouble off their hands.

Against ignorance, misconceptions and prejudices the system had to contend, and it had to grow by its own inherent vitality, without a voice to utter its wants, or a tribunal to decide its disputes, or a head to guide its way. It was seed thrown into the water, and left to fight its way with weeds and grass; and though tares and noxious vegetation have grown up in its midst, it has lived, and flourished, and produced a profitable harvest. Under all the circumstances its history is a glorious triumph, affording a subject most interesting for contemplation to every true son of North Carolina, and every friend of humanity; and to all such it opens a most noble field for exertion, and one where the promise is bright and of incalculable importance.

But I have said enough for the present; in future numbers I shall endeavor to point out some of the errors which have prevented our system from being more useful—to suggest some remedies, and to offer, with deference, some opinions as to the duties of all persons in the premises.

With great respect,
C. H. WILEY.

Asheville, N. C., August 29th, 1853.

Note.—It would be easy to illustrate the leading positions assumed in this and in my former letter by facts and anecdotes which would require too much space; and in their stead I rely on the *memories* of those who will read these letters. I wish the public to look back, and to look about them, and compare the past with the present.

For instance, in some places people will remember the style of the old "Articles" or agreements between teachers and parents—often stipulating that payment was to be made "in trade, at trade prices," "in sound corn, at current rates," "in one bushel of wheat, at the market price—two loads of hay at the usual rates—five bushels of potatoes," &c., &c., "and to be delivered at the mill of A. B., or the store of C. D." &c., &c.

The reader will also call to mind the former prejudices against Colleges and Academies, when education was supposed to be the concern of the aristocratic few, and all classical teachers came from abroad, and hunted out the rich, and when the students at such schools were disliked by the people, and in return teacher and pupil made a standing jest of the people, country schools, &c., &c. In contrast with this we look round us and see our own sons and daughters going into the rudest neighborhoods, with their classical wares, as merchants are wont to do with their clothes and groceries; and I have seen at a College Commencement, at least one thousand people, gathered from all ranks and classes, coming in carriages, buggies, wagons, and carts, making a sort of Fair of the occasion, and all looking on it as a People's festival. And we can remember that this change has come over us in a few years past, and has wrought since the adoption of our system of Common Schools by the State stripped education of its courtly plumes, and presented it to the eyes of the people in citizen dress, and associated on the platform, before them, with those old worthies so justly revered, Independence and Liberty.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 26—Str Evergreen, with goods for F Fries, T J Boner & Clinard, Boner & Crist, J G & T B Lash, E A Vogler, McDonald & McMaster, E C Hall, J D Brown & Lemly, Hunt & Adderton, T C Pfohl, W J McConnell, Beaver Creek Manf Co, D F Dalton, Cook & Johnson, W Taylor, J Kyle, Fonlks & McRae, W S Fowlks, S T Hawley & son, D & W McLaurin, D C McIntyre, King & Hege, J & C J Cowles, C E Leete, Hall & Bollinger, R G Lindsay, Willkings & co, Worth & Elliott, R M Orrell, J Green, T Smith, D Willis.

Sept 27—Str Alice, with goods for sundry persons.

Sept 28—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for T M Tillinghast, Troy & Marsh, E Fuller, J Otterburg, C B Mallett, J & T Wadhill, H & E J Lilly, A J O'Hanlon, J G Cook, A McAlister, P P Johnson, J Dodd, J O Boon & co, S W Tillinghast, J W Baker, R W Kinlaw, A M & C S Johnson, W H Lutterloh & co, C A Harrison, G W Lawrence & co.

Sept. 28.—Str Sun, with freight for J H & J Martine, A W Steel, Murphy, McRorie & co, McArn & Lilly, J McInnis, Tyson, Kelly & co, C W Andrews, S S Arey, Berner & Moore, S Steel, C A Harrison, B Rose, J & C J Cowles, Chambers & Chambers, T J Patrick, Conrad & Williams, McCulloch Gold Mining co, H L Myrover, Murchison, Reid & co, J Sundy, M N Leary & son, Worth & Elliott, R M Orrell, G C Mendenhall, Starr & Williams, and others.

Sept. 29.—Str Southerner, with freight for F Fries, Hunt & Adderton, W J McConnell, T C Pfohl, Benbow, Kyle & co, A H Whitfield, J D Brown & Lemly, Worth & Elliott, Cross Creek Manf co, T J Boner & Cliner, T Linebach, Boner & Crist, D F Dalton, E A Vogler & co, E C Hall, D C McIntyre, J H Hall, J Kyle, Shelly & Field, E S Pemberton, J & C J Cowles, Hall & Sackett, W Taylor, R M Orrell, King & Hege, Cook & Johnson, Vestal & Watson, J W Carr.

TO COOPERS.

WE would like to employ five or six more good Coopers to make Spirit Casks or Pine Bbls.

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 1, 1853. 25*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1853.

Education in North Carolina.—Mr. Wiley, the Superintendent of Common Schools, is doing good service, by the letters he is publishing, to the cause in which he is engaged, and credit to the Legislature which selected him. The letter we insert to-day, is full of gratifying evidence of the progress of Education in this State, allowing us to indulge the hope, that the time is not distant when the reproach of having so many people who are unable to read and write, will be wiped out.

Stage Robbery.—We regret to have to state, that on Thursday night last, the straps to the Stage from Raleigh were cut, and the trunks of the Rev. Mr. Benton and family, of Rockfish village, were stolen. Where the robbery was perpetrated is not known, as nearly the whole distance is travelled in the night, and the baggage was not missed till the stage reached this place.

Getting Rid of the Surplus by Reducing the Tariff.—This is the plan of Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, as stated in a Circular addressed by him to persons throughout the country who are supposed to have practical knowledge of the operation of the tariff. He applies for information with a view to lay it before Congress, in reference to such articles as might be admitted duty free, and as to those on which the duty might be reduced. "Articles (says he) which enter into our manufactures, and those which do not come into competition with American products, are those about which there will doubtless be the least question." Further, he suggests that the labors of the Custom Houses may be abridged by adding to the free list articles of general consumption and articles paying but little duty.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce is laboring to the same end. It says,—

"The railroad interest, vastly extended as it is to be, by new and great projects, and encouraged by new and large donations of the public domain, will, it is believed, co-operate very strongly, in any project for the reduction of duty on railroad iron or its total exemption from duty, for a limited time. A very extensive and influential organization of the friends of the above measure is about being made, and they express entire confidence in their success. Here, again, the Pacific railroad project will take the lead, demanding from the general government all the indirect aid which can be afforded to it, consistently with the political and constitutional principles which the Democratic party in Congress, and the national Administration profess to maintain. Of course, all the other railroad companies, whether begun or projected, will demand the same boon, and therefore, no partial scheme of reduction of duty on railroads can be adopted. The scheme must be of general application, or it must fail.

"An attempt will also be made, and probably with success, to apply the same principle and measure of reduction of duty to all kinds of imported iron.

"It is conceded, even by the advocates of the protective system, or many of them, that the domestic manufactures of iron, woolens, and cotton, are established on a safe and permanent basis, and are independent of tariffs for their prosperity and increasing activity.

"The duties on many of the necessaries of life may be much reduced, with benefit to the country, and without injury to any important interest."

These views are in accordance with the well known anti-protective policy of the Journal of Commerce.

There is no doubt that some modifications of the tariff are necessary, but in making them, great care and caution will be necessary. There is danger, not only of causing a deficiency instead of a surplus in the Treasury, but also of destroying or crippling some of those manufactures which are now, for the first time in five years, doing a profitable business. Nothing is allowed to be permanent in our legislation. It is all change! change!

Error.—In our last, in stating the sum to be borrowed for the State's subscription to the Central Rail Road, the types made us say "ten millions," instead of two millions, as we wrote.

Mr. Dix.—The Hon. John A. Dix has written a letter to the Richmond Enquirer, denying the statement of that Locofoco paper, that he ever made an abolition speech, in the Senate, or out of it, or that he ever uttered such a sentiment as that the South should be "surrounded with a cordon of free states, to compel slavery, like a scorpion surrounded by fire, to sting itself to death."

The Enquirer, however, says it will make good its allegations. We shall await the progress of this nice family quarrel with interest. Nothing but want of time has prevented our own examination into the speeches of Mr. Dix in the Senate. We know that at the time he passed for the worst sort of a free soiler; and if he was not, never did man more effectually slander his own self.

Value of the Public Lands.—The Locofoco papers in this State are in the habit of opposing distribution of the lands because distribution would not benefit the recipients. A *fact* is worth volumes of *talk*. And the following fact is something of a damper upon their zeal. 2,500,000 acres of land were granted by Congress to the Illinois Central Rail Road. Mr. Robt. Rantoul, as Senator from Massachusetts, was instrumental in securing the grant; and his Administrators have received $350,000, as the price of his exertions! Besides which, the Directors expect to build the road and realize a large surplus from the grant. Why would not land benefit North Carolina as well as Illinois?

MARRIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. T. G. Whitaker, R. D. ATCHISON, Esq., of Smithfield, to Miss MARY MARGARET, daughter of Hector Stewart, deceased.

Also, by the same and at the same time, Mr. W. J. CLEMENTS, of Cumberland, to Miss ELIZABETH N. daughter of said Hector Stewart, dec.

At Laurinburgh, Richmond co., by Rev. Geo. Gibbs, on the 22d inst., Mr. HAYES W. BEATTY, to Miss CATHARINE, youngest daughter of the late Neill McLaurin.

In Putnam, Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, ASA A. BROWN, of Wilmington, to Miss ROWENA S. CUSHING, of Putnam.

In Wayne county, on the 22d inst., by Geo. W. Collier, Esq. Mr. JACOB G. BECTON to Miss ELIZABETH E., daughter of John E. Becton, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, this morning, JOHN J. F., son of Wm. J. and Mary L. Yates, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In this town, last evening, Miss ISABELLA SMITH, daughter of Farquhard Smith, Esq. of this county.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 1500 acres of Land in the upper end of Robeson county, 25 miles Southwest of Fayetteville and within two miles of the Stage Road leading from that place to Cheraw, S. C. This land with the improvements, has as many advantages as any ever offered for sale in this region of country.

For Farming, the upland is inferior to none and there is enough of it cleared to require the labor of eight or ten hands; there is besides an extensive Swamp, easily drained, and which by trial has proved equal to the best River Land.

To Turpentine getters it holds out greater inducements. It is densely timbered and the soil of a kind to render the yield of Turpentine greatest, and is sufficiently near to market to render the business profitable. There is not a better location for a still in the country.

There is on the premises a Saw-mill, which with the quantity of Timber and constant home demand for Lumber could be made a source of profit; a Grist-mill which has always had an extensive custom; a Georgia Gin and a Screw, both new; a good Dwelling, and all other houses on a healthy location and with good water.

If not sold privately it will be put up at public sale on Thursday the 13th October.

Terms liberal, and made known on day of sale.

For further information address

JAS. A. McNEILL,
Montpelier, N. C.

Sept. 8, 1853. 29*4t

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Roads. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Liberal prices will be paid, and payments quarterly if desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddill, Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDILL, Jr. & CO.,
Selma, Ala.

August 22, 1853. 23*6m

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

BEING determined to remove to Florida, I offer for sale my PLANTATION, situated 14 miles West of Lumberton, immediately on the Road from Lumberton to Floral College or Rockingham.

The tract of land contains five hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty acres of which is in a fine state of cultivation, with good fence and new ditches. This land is as fertile and as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Peas and Cotton as any in this section of country. The woodland is well timbered, and being immediately on Lumber River, offers inducements to Turpentine, Tar and Timber getters.

The dwelling is a roomy and comfortable frame building, situated on an elevated spot in the middle of the cultivated land; with all necessary out-buildings, new and newly repaired; with the best Well of water in the yard that can be named in Robeson county. The purity of the water alone is a safe guarantee to health and happiness. Apply to me on the premises.

J. B. McNATT

August 13, 1853. 19tf

☞There is also within two hundred yards of the dwelling an elegant Mill Site, dam already built; and never failing stream.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1853.

John Gilchrist and others, vs. the Heirs at Law of Sarah Henderson, deceased, and Mary McGirt, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John A. Rice Henderson and Sarah Henderson, Heirs at Law of Sarah Henderson, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be holden for the said County of Robeson, in the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, by their pleading, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition shall not be granted; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D., 1853, and of American Indepence the 78th year.

Issued 3d day September, 1853.

S'D'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

26sw1t*5]

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his plantation, situated on Little Shoe-heel, immediately on the Turnpike road, containing 927 acres, about 70 of which is in a good state of cultivation. A good dwelling and all necessary out-houses on the premises, together with a tract of land containing 540 acres, adjoining the above. The above land is all well timbered, and within 4 miles of Lumber river, and 3 miles from the Distillery of Bryan Smith & Co., and 3 miles of John McNeill's Distillery, and has a sufficient quantity of water to run a Distillery on the premises.

N. B. The above land will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th October next. Terms made known on the day of sale.

HECTOR McNEILL.

Laurel Hill, Sept. 15, 1853. 29*ts

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Robeson county, of Duncan Johnson, charged with the murder of Burwell Conner. Duncan Johnson is about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, has dark hair, and is slender built.

W. W. GUNN, Coroner.

Sept. 22, 1853. 30*3t

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE CONDITION OF EUROPE.

The last foreign arrival reported that France and England were both determined to abandon Turkey to the tender mercies of Russia. This was the expected result—not that either desired it, but it was unavoidable. The Czar had check mated them at every move, and when, at last, he gave them to understand that he could, by the command of the grain markets of the Black Sea, produce a revolution in France, and jeopard the commercial prosperity of England, both of those Powers at once retired. The Emperor of the French, it is said, is directing all his energies and all the resources of his Treasury to procuring bread enough to fill the bellies of the Parisians, and to stay that rebellious spirit which hunger engenders, and which no reason nor force can combat. The first French Revolution was precipitated and aggravated by the scarcity of bread. Louis Napoleon is taking warning from the lesson then taught;—but whether he will be able to succeed is a different question. We published yesterday, from the London Times, an article commenting on his speculations in breadstuffs and the expedients to which he is resorting to obtain ample supplies of grain and to keep the price of wheat at a low figure. While the crops are so short all over Europe, it seems to us impossible that all the resources of his Empire should be sufficient to effect the objects which he has undertaken. Partial and temporary results may be achieved—but all the revenues of the French Government would prove inadequate to feed the thirty-five millions in France until next harvest. These speculations furnish a very intelligible commentary on the official proclamations recently put forth in the *Moniteur*, that the crops in France would be much better than was anticipated.—This was part of the game to reduce the price of breadstuffs—in order that the Government might make its purchases on better terms.

We notice in the extracts from the Provincial French press, copied into the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, that notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government, great alarm exists among the population with respect to the scarcity of food—in various towns there were symptoms of rebellion—all growing out of the price of bread—the prelude to want. The accounts given by the papers need scarcely be read by the reader—nothing appears in a French paper until it has passed under the eyes of officials—and it is the policy of the Government to create the impression that there is no danger of scarcity. The "*Echo de la Mode*" speaks of crowds assembling in the streets, which threatened disorder, and were dispersed by the Mayor. The *Journal des Remedes* of the 5th of September, speaks of "*alarm, terror, etc.*" among the women, caused by the price of bread. The Mayor took measures to tranquilize the inhabitants. The *Courrier des Ardennes*, of the 5th, states that a crowd gathered around a wagon loaded with wheat, which the inhabitants and the women in particular, wished to prevent from leaving. The bags were thrown out, but by the exertions of the Mayor and his posse, they were replaced in the wagon and order restored—three several of the most busy agitators were arrested and lodged in prison. The *Courrier de Rouen* mentions seditious placards in that town—threatening pillage and fire—headed "*Death to the Rich*—*Down with the Purse. Hunger gastpes the mortar.*"

These items, which are given out by the French press, notwithstanding all the vigilance of the authorities, serve to indicate the agitated condition of the French; and lead us to infer that the sufferings, which impend over the European population, and that of France in particular, are much greater than the official representations would have us suppose. They go to disclose also the weakness, or rather the dependence of Bonaparte upon the Emperor of Russia. Though Nicholas' control of the most fertile wheat-growing regions, he has completely at his mercy both England and France. Neither of them dares to thwart his ambitious projects upon Turkey. Such, for the future, will be the case whenever there is a short wheat crop in those countries, and in the others not subject to the influence of Russia. The Czar can any day stop the Sulina passage of the Danube and arrest the exportation of a bushel of wheat from all the ports of the Black Sea. This places the rabble of Paris and the operatives of Manchester and Birmingham under the dominion of Russia. Whether he will forbear and permit Bonaparte to continue to reign, remains to be seen. But even he cannot make breadstuffs cheap. By declining war and allowing the exportation of grain from the Black Sea, he may mitigate the sufferings of Western Europe; but all that he can furnish will not supply the deficiencies, which result from general bad crops.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Whilst the West and Northwest are speculating on the best means of obtaining from Government money and lands for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, the South is quietly working with its own resources and credit, and when the iron links now in the course of construction are completed and connected, as they soon will be, the progress made towards the Pacific, in a direct line of travel, will astonish the visionary and speculative. We gave a review some days since of the rapid progress of these Southern roads, affording to Baltimore a direct line of communication, and now have the pleasure of announcing that the only remaining gap between Baltimore and the Texas State line has been provided for.

Mr. H. Haupt, the consulting engineer of the Southern or Vicksburg Railroad, has effected arrangements with seven of the heaviest capitalists and most responsible and experienced contractors in the United States to dispose of bonds to the extent of one and a quarter millions of dollars, and to grade, bridge, lay the track, erect buildings, furnish a full equipment and put the whole line of this important road in operation within about two years. This contract was finally executed at Philadelphia on Friday last, and will secure the early completion of the link across the State of Alabama, between Montgomery and the Mississippi State line, a part of which is under contract. Thus this road, which has hitherto been regarded as a mere local avenue of trade and travel, has become one of the most important avenues, and is considered by Northern capitalists to be favored with the most extensive and valuable connexions of any road in the United States.

It is now as certain as any future event can be that in about two years there will be a complete and continuous chain of roads from Charleston and Savannah to Vicksburg, over which the greater part of the New Orleans trade must necessarily pass. West of Vicksburg the extensions of this chain have been provided for by municipal subscriptions and grants of land to the Rocky Mountains, and only six hundred miles remain, over ground which is represented as extremely favorable, to complete the connexion with the Pacific ocean.—*Balt. Amer.*

Another Wonderful Sleeper.—The Home Journal, commenting upon the case of Cornelius Vrooman, the "sleeping man," says that a woman now exists near Southampton, England, who has been asleep twenty-one years, with a very brief wakeful interval.

Punch, in his fashions notice for October, says "bonnets will be worn on the small of the back."

Under which King, Bezonian?—The Washington Sentinel, in its first number, closes an article on New York politics with the following definition of its position in respect to the two warring factions of the Democratic party in that State:

"We feel no disposition to become a party to the contest of rival State organizations, but we fear that the one which has just been renewed in New York will assume a degree of national importance, which will not permit us to remain silent with regard to it. Being at a distance from the confines of that State—occupying a central position, and looking to a national circulation to reward our labors—we deem it highly improper to meddle in local feuds, and we shall only do so when principles and results are involved that may affect large communities.

Having said thus much we would say no more. But as this is the first appearance of our journal, and being unwilling that any one should believe that we fear to declare our sentiments, we state now, that our sympathies are warmly enlisted in behalf of those who have been true to the democratic faith, who have, in times of trial, held fast to the right and labored to perpetuate those feelings of amity and concord which should ever be cherished as the basis of the confederacy."

We commend the manly and independent declaration of the Sentinel to the notice of our Southern Democratic contemporaries. So far as we have observed, not one of them has yet ventured to tell his readers whether his sympathies are with the Hunkers or the Barnburners. Why this long and studied silence? Have Southern Democrats not even a word of comfort and encouragement for the men who so long and so gallantly defended the constitutional rights of the South against the assaults of Northern fanatics, and who are now threatened with annihilation by their old enemies? Or do they now look upon their quondam Hunker friends as unprincipled factionists, and recognise the followers of John Van Buren as the true Democracy? The public would give a penny for the thoughts of Southern loco-foco editors in regard to these matters.

Richmond Whig.

We commend the following letter from Mr. John A. Dix, to the consideration of such of his Southern friends as have been so ready to endorse him for the Court of St. Cloud. It appears that he is solemnly pledged to his Free Soil friends, to be with them "*under all circumstances and through all time*"—his Georgia letter notwithstanding.

EAST HAMPTON, Aug. 16, 1848

"GENTLEMEN:—I have received your invitation to attend a meeting at Goshen, on the 25th inst., and I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to decline it.

"In your efforts and desire to maintain the cause of free territory and free labor, I fully and cordially sympathise. The last hours of the last session of Congress signalized by a gratifying triumph of the friends of freedom in the territories—the exclusion of slavery forever from Oregon. The question of power is settled beyond dispute. No man can honestly say, with any hope of response from the public judgment, that Congress may not, without violating the Constitution, prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States. This is a great point gained. The whole question resolves itself into one of expediency, and it is to be hoped, for the honor of the country, that a majority of the American people, and of their representatives in Congress, will never admit that any considerations of expediency will justify the establishment of slavery in territory where it does not exist. This is the question to be presented at the next session of Congress in organizing territorial governments for California and New Mexico. The contest for freedom in the territories is not yet over. It will be renewed with increased vigor; and, though I cannot doubt the result, I hail with pleasure all demonstrations of opinion in favor of principles, which cannot be relinquished without inflicting a severe blow on the general prosperity and casting a deep reproach on the public reputation. I am happy to know that that the Democracy of Orange are about to take ground on this question. Let it be proclaimed, that territories free shall remain free; and be assured that on this issue I shall be with you under all circumstances, and in all time. With a renewed expression of my regret that I am unable to be with you on the 25th inst.,

"I am very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, JOHN A. DIX."

"To Messrs. Francis Tuthill and others, Committee."

The "Journal of Commerce" has the following remarks on "*the War of the Shells*," and says of the present conflict—

"The conflict between the Hard Shells and Soft Shells—*alias*, between the Hunkers and Barnburners—*alias*, between the Conservatives and Free Soilers—was never more vigorous than at present. It throws all other party conflicts into the shade, so far as the State of New York is concerned. The Whigs are looking on with exultation and hope, but fear to say aught, lest an external pressure should produce a coalition. We don't believe there is much danger of that; the hatred is too cordial. The course of the national Administration in the matter of appointments, has widened the breach to an impassible gulf.—The course of the Washington Union, which is supposed to reflect the views of the Administration, has been equally pernicious. Very little does that paper understand the Hunkers of this State if it expects to bully them into submission by hard speeches, and an impeachment of their party fealty. Quite as little does the Administration understand them if it expects anything but disaster to the Democratic party in this State, from the measure which it is said to have under consideration, viz: the dismissal from office of such men as Judge Bronson and Charles O'Conor. Personally those gentlemen, we presume, care very little whether they are retained in the service of the government, or not. If their offices are wanted by the President and Secretary Marcy as a further reward to the Barnburners, we have no doubt they will be very cheerfully relinquished. It is not the offices themselves that the Hunkers care so much about, as the *animus* shown by the Administration in overlooking its original friends, and rewarding their enemies. They feel we suppose, very much as the older son did, when the returning prodigal was presented with the best robe and the fatted calf; while he who had never wandered from duty, was permitted to work in the field till he got tired, and then come home to hear music and dancing on the prodigal's account. There is, however, this difference between the two cases, (the Hunkers will say,) viz: that the prodigal son returned repentant and humbled, whereas the Barnburners came in with their colors flying, and claiming all the privilege and honors which they could have hoped to enjoy if they had never sinned."

The Charleston Courier has come to the conclusion, "after due deliberation, that the British love for the negro, and the Russian longing after Constantinople, are nothing more than an epicurean predilection for Ham and Turkey."

A new portable running-hand apparatus has been invented, by which the blind are enabled to write.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following letters were read at the late Rail Road Convention at Asheville:

FAYETTEVILLE, August 18th, 1853.

SIR: Our attention in this place, has just been called to a notice in the "Asheville Spectator," for a meeting of delegates in convention at Asheville, on the 25th inst., to consider the subject of connecting Western Carolina, with the North Carolina Railroad, and thence, with the seaboard at Beaufort.

The citizens of Fayetteville would be glad to be represented in the meeting, but the shortness of the time will preclude the possibility of making arrangements to do so.

Since they will be denied this pleasure, I take the liberty of making known to the convention their views on the subject which is to claim the attention of that body. The Western Railroad Company are now constructing an important *link* in what we believe *is to be the great chain* of Railroad communication between Beaufort harbor and the Tennessee State line; this *link*, between the town of Fayetteville, and the coal fields in the county of Chatham, will be completed, unless some unforseen accident occurs) by the meeting of the next General Assembly of this State.

Our friends in the counties of Simpson, Duplin, Onslow and Carteret, are now taking measures, to have an instrumental survey of that portion of the line, east of this place, to Beaufort. They intend to have plans, profiles, and specifications, with important information, prepared to place before the next legislature, showing the utility of this route not only to the State but in a national point of view, to the General Government.

It is our intent[ion] to connect the Western Railroad with the North Carolina Railroad at some point, so as to offer to our Western brethren, a direct, and almost an line through the centre of the State, giving to them the advantage of the important markets of Fayetteville, Wilmington and Beaufort, and presenting a truly Central Railroad line, from the mountains to the ocean, over which the minerals and products of the State, can find an outlet through her own Seaports to the markets of the world.

The Last General Assembly, granted us a liberal charter, authorizing us "to connect with any other Railroad that may be constructed"—under its ample folds we can reach the North Carolina Road, west, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Road east also. These connections we hope very soon to make.

From the indications of those interested in a Great Central Railroad, having its initial point, at one of the finest harbours in the South, Beaufort, and its terminus beyond the valleys of the French Broad, extending probably to the Golden Regions of California, we think we have nothing to fear, and we believe our efforts to make our line a part of the great trunk, will be crowned with success.

We suppose, that the spirit of Internal Improvement is active, in the Old North State, and particularly, that our friends are alive to the importance of uniting their destiny with their brethren of the East, which is fortable to them.

Let us not raise a false cry, and the day is not distant, when we shall see North Carolina elevated to the proud station of being the most important State in the great Galaxy.

Let us raise a common cause with every scheme, calculated to bring about this desirable event.

Let us give support to every work of Internal Improvement, whether in the East or in the West, having for its object, the development of the resources of the State; then and only then, will we have done our duty to ours lives and to those who are to come after us.

In conclusion, I beg that the convention will not commit itself to any particular scheme as a basis of future Railroad operations," particularly in the direction of the harbour of Beaufort, *from the central* part of the State, or so deliberate as to trammel the friends of Internal Improvements in the next General Assembly.

Let them remember, that "one pet up Utica contracts their power," but that every portion of the State is entitled to their aid.

Respectfully, yours,

D. G. McRAE.

GREENSBORO', Aug. 15, 1853.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor inviting me to the railroad convention, to be held in Asheville on the 25th instant. To you who know me it is useless to express regrets that I cannot be present on that, as well as all occasions, where the improvement of the good old North State is the object of consultation. I am into the cause, soul and body, and if the State be true to herself, old as I am, I yet hope to live to see her, by her improvements, among the first States of this glorious Union.

The spirit of the mountains is enlisted in the enterprise of connecting our external west with the Atlantic coast, by railway. We have but *to will it*, and it is more than half accomplished.

Already an able corps of Engineers under a distinguished head, is searching out the best gap of the Blue Ridge, that found, the access to and from that point will be of easy attainment.

What then? Send your soundest men and purest patriots to the Legislature; men who dare do their duty to the State, and that with confidence in the approval of our enlightened constituency.

The time for grovelling legislation is past. The spirit of the age is onward! onward!

* * *

Already the N. C. railroad brings us in connection with one of the best river ports on the Atlantic. Its extension eastward will connect us with Beaufort, our Harbour, where navies may ride in perfect security, whose tonnage will be sufficient for the commerce of the East and West Indies, of the mighty Amazon and its tributaries, and of the North American Continent.

Let this same road be extended westward to Buncombe, and thence —— where? to that point that will give the easiest access to Memphis, a city, at which, at no distant day, we may hope to see the Pacific railroad from San Francisco terminate, bearing across the continent the rich commerce of China and the East, to be further borne on North Carolina Railroads to the finest harbour on the Atlantic coast.

Already has Congress directed its attention to the commerce likely to spring up between San Francisco and China and the Indies; the most prominent port of which is likely to be Shanghai.

The map prepared under its authority shows the direct distance between the ports. A line drawn from Beaufort directly westward, will pass within a quarter or half degree of Memphis, and of Shanghai, and some two degrees south of San Francisco. Can the commerce of the east reach the Atlantic coast by any more direct route?

But perhaps my views are too extended for the occasion—then let us extend the North Carolina railroad from her eastern to her western limits, the longest in the Union, on her own soil. Let us do this speedily, energetically, economically, and hold ourselves in readiness to turn to advantage whatever the future may disclose or circumstances may develope.

May wisdom enlighten your judgment, prudence guide your counsels, and success attend your deliberations.

Yours,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

RAILROAD SURVEY.

Col. Gwinn, Chief Engineer of the North Carolina Railroad, and Mr. T. S. Garnett, principal assistant, arrived in this place last Saturday.—Col. Gwinn went on with the reconnoissance down the French Broad to the Tennessee line; Mr. Garnett returned from this place to the surveying party. We understand from Mr. Garnett that he will continue the surveys across the mountain at the Swannanoa Gap, and ascertain the practicability of a tunnel at that point. He will then return to his division on the N. C. R. R., which will hereafter require his constant attention; and another Assistant will come on to complete the surveys ordered by the Chief Engineer.

We are happy to learn from Col. Gwinn, who returned here on Tuesday evening, that he regards the construction of a Railroad down the French Broad Valley to the Tennessee line entirely practicable; much more so than he had been led to suppose. We also learn that the instrumental survey will be prosecuted with energy to the Tennessee line by the way of the French Broad Valley till completed, which will be near the first of December; the party will then return to near Morganton, and complete the survey as soon as practicable, from that point to Salisbury.

Col. Gwinn left here Wednesday morning with a view of examining the different passes or gaps of the mountain as far South as Reedy Patch Gap. He will then return to Morganton and proceed thence to the eastern extension survey between Goldsborough and Beaufort.

Asheville Spectator.

Premiums.—A full schedule of the premiums for the State Fair will be found in the "Advertiser" accompanying this paper. A large number of copies will be immediately distributed, so that the public may have before them in good time a reliable official statement of the various premiums and the several committees appointed to award them.

From all quarters the most encouraging indications of public interest in the Fair are constantly arriving, and we doubt not the occasion will be worthy of the reviving spirit of the State. Dr. W. R. Holt of Lexington writes us that if possible he will exhibit twenty-five North Devon calves, and also his favorite varieties of wheat. Others are rapidly sending in the names of their contributions to the committees, and we believe the great concourse of people that will assemble here on the 18th will find quite as many objects of interest as they will have time to examine.

Weekly Post.

THE MODEL FARM OF THE WEST.

We had the pleasure a few weeks since of visiting the farm of Dr. Wm. R. Holt, in Davidson county. Both the owner and the farm have been known to us for some time by reputation, but different from most descriptions of persons and things they really excelled our most sanguine expectations. This farm is situated in that part of the county called the Jersey Settlement, which is celebrated for being by nature the most productive soil in the State. This, like most of the farms near it, has been in cultivation for a long time, and was, when Dr. Holt purchased, very much exhausted, many parts of it scarcely producing enough to pay the expenses of cultivation. But it presents a very different appearance at this time, for every field is in a high state of cultivation, which has been effected by thorough drainage, deep plowing, and a correct application of such manures as each crop required for its nourishment.

But the appearance of the farm did not contribute so much to our enjoyment, as the fine stock of various kinds, which we saw. The impression generally is, that we have no fine stock in North Carolin—that they are all of the "raw bone" breed—but this is a great mistake, which may easily be corrected by travelling over the State. There are upon Dr. Holt's farm, more than one hundred head of thorough bred Devon cattle, and as many or more of an improved stock of sheep, all of which look finely, as they have fine pastures to graze upon in the summer, and the best of hay to feed upon in the winter, though as regards sheltering, they have fared like our native stock, which goes clearly to prove that the Devon, are the kind of stock which will best suit our climate, and general treatment of stock. We saw a Devon Bull in the herd, which, for symmetry of form and thorough blood, cannot be excelled in the whole Union. He is a descendant of the celebrated Milken, in the herd of Mr. Bloomfield, in England. We think that we may promise the farmers quite a treat in the exhibition of some specimens of stock, from the farm of Dr. Holt, at the State Fair in October, and a greater treat still in conversing with the Doctor himself. He is what we call a really scientific, practical farmer, well informed upon every subject in connection with agricultural improvement.

Farmer's Journal.

Courtesy as a Business Talent.—Courtesy is always commendable, but it is too seldom regarded in the light of a business talent. Many a man's fortune has been made by it, without the sacrifice of a single quality of manliness, and the success of a rival in trade, that seems so unaccountable, may many times find its explanation in the possession by that rival of a rare quality of courteousness.

A pleasant manner never lessened the worth of any article of commerce. It never made a customer feel less at home, or less satisfied with his bargain. But the want of it has made a store repulsive, and its goods undesirable.

Many persons beat off every commendation of courtesy as though it was a mere matter of affectation, and the place for its display was the drawing-room or the ball. This is all folly. Courtesy is a grace of character that belongs to the whole man, to all that he is, to everything that he does. We remember an occurrence that most forcibly arrested our youthful attention to this grace of manner. The father of United States Senator Charles Sumner was High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, Massachusetts, and on one occasion a criminal was to be executed, and gave this compliment to the sheriff: "Sir, as I *must* be *hung*, it is a pleasure to be hung by *you*." On the other hand, when we are forced to do business with some men, it is like being hung by an Alberti, with his black mask and rough clutch.

How many times have we heard the remark, "If I was not *forced* to go to that counting-room, I'd cease to-day all visits there. It's like gravel in the teeth to have anything to do with that man." And when necessity ends, trade ceases. Want of courtesy drives away all trade that can be as successfully conducted elsewhere; and therefore a little effort *not* to expend on customers the morbid feelings that some mistake or ill fortune has excited, and a little care that a stranger may be supposed to know a gentleman from a boor, might be found by many as great a business talent as quickness at figures, or sharp-sightedness to discern the real demands of the market.

"Discourse may want an animated no,
To brush the surface and to make it flow;
But still remember, if you mean to please,
To press your point with modesty and ease."

Philadelphia Merchant.

The Mormons are making an effort for the conversion of India to the creed of Joe Smith.—Thirteen "ministers" arrived there from the City of the Salt Lake via California.

THE TARIFF.

The National Intelligencer, looking to the inevitable reduction of duties to be made in some articles, suggests that wool might be admitted at a lower rate, or even free of duty, and adds,—

"As a means of lessening the revenue, we cannot see any objection to placing upon the free list pepper and all kinds of spices; every description of fruit, whether dried or otherwise; all dyestuffs, drugs and chemicals, in their natural or unmanufactured state; hairs, hides, skins, and peltries of all kinds; mahogany and unornamental wood, if not all kinds of lumber; essences and perfumery of every description; all works of art of every kind; and, generally, every thing to be admitted free that does not come into competition with home industry. Thus far, we presume, there would be but little difference of opinion in Congress; and, without going into any very particular examination on the point, we presume, that such articles could be selected which yield at present towards the revenue from six to eight millions of dollars.

If such articles could not be selected to a sufficient extent for the required reduction, the question would then come up as to other articles, for which a protection has heretofore been claimed, the two most prominent of which would probably be iron, particularly railroad iron, and sugar.

It is true that under the recent great advance in England of the former article, a protecting duty is not so much required as under the previous depressed rates; but still the iron interest is a highly if not vitally important one for the country, and should not be left to the miserable fate of the last few years. Our legislators should recollect that the destruction of our furnaces, which reduced the general supply of the world, is one reason for the advanced rates which we now have to pay to foreigners for the railroad iron that we are at present compelled to purchase from them; for, if we could from our own furnaces, as we *ought* to have done, and *could* have done but for the operation of the tariff of 1846, which put such a large majority of them out of blast, have furnished annually two or three hundred thousand tons *more* of railroad iron instead of calling on the iron-masters of England for that *additional* quantity, the price there, in the absence of such an increased demand, would not have nearly doubled itself, as it has recently done. Under the present high rates for iron in England, and the probable continued heavy demand which for some time at least will prevent any decline, we believe that our own furnaces will continue to increase so rapidly that they will soon be able to meet the large demand of the country, and under a competition that will reduce the existing rates.

To place all descriptions of iron on the free list, or even to admit all railroad iron free of duty, we think would be a most impolitic and ruinous measure; but, under the present circumstances and prospects of the iron market, we presume a considerable reduction might be made on railroad iron without serious injury to the iron interest, and with great advantage to the numerous lines of railroads now building or in contemplation. This reduction, however, ought to be attended with a change from the *ad valorem* to a *specific* duty per ton; for the unfortunate operation of the former mode of levying the duty is, that when the foreign article is so low it affords less protection, and when it is high and protection is not so much needed, then the duty is increased.—When iron was £4 10 in England, and our furnaces were daily sinking under a competition at such a ruinous price, the duty under the ad valorem rate of thirty per cent. was about $6.75 per ton. Now, when the price of iron in England is £8 10, and our furnaces can again go into operation and almost dispense with any protecting duty, the same rate of thirty per cent. gives a duty of about $12.75 per ton. In the former case, the article, including *first cost, duty and freight*, could be landed in the United States at about $55 per ton, and in the latter the mere *first cost* of it, without *duty or freight*, is $42. When our producers most want protection the ad valorem system gives it in a very moderate degree; and when they do not require it, in consequence of the high cost of the article, then the same system offers a protection that is not wanted. We presume the iron interest of the country would probably, under all the circumstances of the case, not object to reduce one-half the present duty on railroad iron, which would, at the present European cost of it, be equal to almost $6 per ton, with the proviso, however, that the duty in no event should be less than that rate per ton in case of a decline in European prices. This would be a great boon to all the railroads now projected or in progress, and with which they no doubt would be fully satisfied."

Mortality of New Orleans.—The New Orleans Monthly Register for September, edited by Dr. Axon, has an article on the mortality of the past year in New Orleans, from which we learn that the whole number of deaths from September, 1852, to August, 1853, was 14,689, including 3,438 children under ten years of age and 1,381 colored persons. Of this frightful aggregate, 6,705 or not far from one half, perished from yellow fever. In every month of the year except March and April there were fatal cases of this disease: thus in September, 1852, the deaths from fever numbered 68, in October 221, in November 165, in December 17, in January, 1853, 1, in February 1, in May 1, in June 46, in July 1,387, in August 4,798. During the same period the admissions into the Charity Hospital were 16,834, discharges 13,514, deaths 3,386, births 176. Of the persons admitted, 15,027 were born in foreign countries, 1,564 were natives of the United States, and the birth-place of 129 was unknown.

Sale of Ashland.—This estate, belonging to Henry Clay, was sold at public sale one day last week, and was purchased by James Clay, his son, for $130 per acre. A number of gentlemen were present at the sale and were willing to pay over $200 per acre, but when it was known that the sons of Mr. Clay wished to have it, no bids were made except by James and Thomas Clay. It was struck off to James, and will be retained in the Clay family.

LOST,

BETWEEN the Fayetteville Toll House and Big Rockfish Bridge, on the Southern Plank Road, a small calf skin POCKET BOOK, containing about $10 in money, and sundry papers, among which was a check on the Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, signed G. W. Williams & Co. payable to J. McG. for $40, No. 35, and dated between the 24th and 28th August 1853. Also, a note on C P Tyson and Benj. Grist, payable to A Kelly, for $145, with a payment of $100, date not recollected.

The public are cautioned against trading for either of the above named papers, or any other in which the subscriber may be named or interested, as the payment has been stopped to any but myself. A very liberal reward will be paid to the finder for the delivery of the pocket book and contents to the subscriber at the store of Messrs G W Williams & Co.

J. McGILVARY.

Sept 26, 1853 31-tf

CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fall Supply of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, which they will sell on the most favorable terms, wholesale or retail.

They invite the attention of country Merchants and others to their Stock.

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book at 70 cents per dozen. Ruled Cap and Letter Papers at from $1 25 to $4 per ream. Blank Books at from 12½ to 30 cents per quire, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at a Special [illegible] the Clerk's Office in the county of [illegible] the 27th day of Sept. 1853, taken Special [illegible] ministration on the Estate of Elijah [illegible] expose to Public Sale, on [illegible] ber, his entire

STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, [illegible]

A well selected Stock, and but recently purchased in New York. Country Merchants and [illegible] are invited to attend.

At the same time will be sold, the stock of his Blacksmith and Wood Shop.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums exceeding $5, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased will please make payment.

DAVID A. RAY, Special Commissioner.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1853.

Important to Builders & House Carpenters.

THE Patent Right of Sherwood's Sash Fastener, universally introduced in the Northern States, is now for sale by the subscriber.

This Sash has numerous advantages over the old mode, a greater strength with neater appearance, as the weights are entirely dispensed with. Strips of India rubber on the sash, prevent all noise and jingling of the glass, at the same time making the window water proof. Houses built on this improvement may be easily converted to it, or the old throughly or repaired.

For particulars address

L. C. TURNER, Agent.

31-tm

New Goods for Fall & Winter.

Hall & Johnson & Co.

HAVE received and are now opening a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, embracing almost every article kept in a country store. Their stock consists in part of

Rich black & fancy Silks
Plain black Gro de Rhin
Rich Brocade and Plaid Silks
Plaid Silks for aprons
Solid col'd Silks for [illegible]
Super French Merino Cloths
Printed & plaid Satin [illegible]
Plain, printed and [illegible]
Alpacas of various colors, [illegible]
Bombazines and Merinos, [illegible]
Collars, Undersleeves, [illegible]
Muslin Edging and Insertings, [illegible]
A large assortment of Thread [illegible] tion and Fancy [illegible]
A large assortment of Embroidered [illegible] and silk Circular Nubias, [illegible] latest styles, [illegible]
A large and [illegible] assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, [illegible]
Marlboro' Strip[illegible] and Plaids,
Fine Flannel, bleach and printed,
Blankets, a large variety.

A large Stock of Hats, Caps & Bonnets.

Ready-made Clothing—Coats, Pants & Vests, very fine and ordinary.

Our stock is too large to enumerate particular articles, but our assortment is complete, and cannot fail to please.

We would solicit an early call from our old customers and the public generally, as we are determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any house in the line. We may be found at the old stand, on the North-east corner Market Square.

HALL & JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1853.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW BBLS of Flower [illegible]

This article is [illegible] and is confidently recommended with great confidence.

On consignment and for sale by

H. L. [illegible] & CO.

Sept. 27, 1853.

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. BENBOW, *Surgeon Dentist*, will be at his Office, after the 5th of October, where he will be pleased to receive calls from all who are in need of his services.

Those with whom he has been professionally connected will confer a favor by calling, that he may have an opportunity to examine their operations.

Sept. 28

R. R. R. No. 2.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Readies, Renovates, Rebuilds.

IT CURES

Scrofula,	Tumors,	Burning Urine,
Syphilis,	Consumption,	St. Vitus Dance,
Sores,	Rickets,	Salt Rheum,
Asthma,	Nodes,	Canker,
Prosopitus,	Fever Sores,	Rash,
Ulcers,	Erysipelas,	Tetters.

The above eighteen complaints R. R. Resolvent will cure.

It renovates the system completely. Resolving away the Solids all impure Poisonous and Diseased Deposits, Incrusted and Fluids of Life from all corrupt humors, restoring it and Vigor, Health and Strength, to every Organ and Member of body.

LETTERS FROM HIGH AUTHORITY.

HON. J. J. MIDDLETON, OF WILLIAMSBURG, S. C.—Writes, under date of May 20, 1853. "That Radway's Renovating Resolvent is one of his negroes, on his Plantation at Beaufort, of a scrofula complaint of many years standing, the poor fellow was suggesting object of pity, he was a moving mass of sores. The negroes could not remain in the same place with him. All the Doctors could do anything for him. He was entirely cured by Radway's Renovating Resolvent, and is now at work on his plantation. To the people of S. C. Mr. Middleton is well known, and to the political world Mr. Middleton is no stranger.

SCROFULA.

MR. W. B. OLIVER, of Drayton, Dooly Co. Ga., under date of Jan. 30, 1853.—Writes, "that a servant girl who was so bad that one would give a thrip for her life." She was so covered with sores that there was not a spot of pure flesh of the size of a pea on her whole body, was entirely cured by Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

NINETEEN YEARS.

MRS. HENDERSON, of Westford, Mass., has been afflicted with sores for nineteen years, has been cured by R. R. Resolvent.

SALT RHEUM.

The most obstinate cases of Salt Rheum will yield to the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One gentleman says that his complaint was hereditary in his family, and has been afflicted with Salt Rheum since his birth, was cured by the use of two bottles of the Renovating Resolvent, and the

POISONOUS RHEUM ENTIRELY ERADICATED FROM HIS SYSTEM IT REGENERATES.

Every organ and member of the body, it makes so pure and strong all weak, diseased and unsound parts.

WEAKNESS.

In Male or Female is quickly cured, and the debilitated made strong, vigorous and healthy. Impediments of Emissions in men, or diseases of either of the reproductive organs, is quickly removed, and the body restored healthy and sound condition.

LOW SPIRITS—NERVOUSNESS.

In WOMEN, the numerous complaints and irritations, such gloom over their spirits, a few doses of the Resolvent will quickly remove and the most NERVOUS and DEPRESSED, feel HEALTHY, STRONG and HAPPY.

Persons wishing this Remedy will please ask for Radway's Renovating Resolvent. Its price one dollar per bottle, nor is the genuine ever sold for less. Each bottle has a female signature of

RADWAY & CO.

162 Fulton street, New York.

Agents—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—Holloway's Pills, in Van Diemen's Land.—Margaret Connigan, 19 years of age, residing at New Norfolk, has been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever towards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs. During this period she was under the care of three of the most eminent physicians men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her at last to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she proceeded to do, and in an incredibly short space of time a perfect cure was effected. The particulars of this case are copied from the "Hobart Town Courier."

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, and by Thomas Sold and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, which is the price of capital Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 82 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. R & T. A. EVANS Wilmington N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1853.

A. W. PLANK ROAD DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Road have declared a semi-annual dividend of *four* per cent., payable on the 15th inst.

We learn that the receipts of the half year ending Sept. 30th, have been about $11,500, (the accounts are not yet all received,) against $6,994 97 the corresponding half year of 1852. This is a fall part of the year, and yet the receipts are increased about 64 per cent. It is a most cheering consideration connected with this income that it has mainly arisen from a new and active business, for that region, viz: the turpentine business, the way to which has been opened by the plank road; for the heavy weight of the crude would have forbidden its production at distances from which it can now readily be hauled over the plank road.

An annual 10 per cent. of the receipts has been set apart as a permanent fund for renewal of the road.

We learn that the laying of the plank on the road beyond Salem has been commenced.

Also, that a gentleman states that $40,000 can be subscribed for a branch road from 17 miles from town to Deep River. This would open another new and rich turpentine region.

At Richmond Superior Court, last week, Judge Settle presiding, John McQuein and Calvin McQuein were tried for Burglary and Highway Robbery, in the county of Richmond, from which the case had been removed. It appearing on the trial that John McQuein was only accessary before the fact, the prosecution as to him was abandoned, but he was bound over in the sum of $2,500 to appear at the next Superior Court of Richmond to answer as accessary. Calvin McQuein was convicted for the Highway Robbery and found guilty of the Burglary, and was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 4th day of November. An appeal was taken, however, to the Supreme Court. The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor Strange; the defence of John McQuein by Messrs. T. S. Ashe and A. J. Dargan, and of Calvin McQuein by Messrs. A. R. Kelly, J. W. Cameron, and W. M. Peacock.

Two others, — Blake and — Williams, alias Ivey, indicted along with these, continued on motion on affidavit.

As a matter of curiosity, we may mention, that it was returned to this Court, Enoch Cobb and *twenty-six* citizens of Wayne, Duplin and Sampson as jurors, libelled and conspiracy.

On Friday, the trial of Wm. B. Hall and Jas. Irwin for the murder of Burr H. Conner, a free man of color, a few weeks ago, took place.

They were both acquitted. Messrs. Haigh, Strong and Troy appeared for Hall; and Messrs. McDugald and McDuffie for Godwin.

EARLY FROST.—Considerable frost was perceptible here on Friday morning last, the 30th of September. We have not heard whether it damaged the cotton and other crops which had not matured.

EUROPE.—The condition of Europe is critical in the extreme, if the view taken by the Richmond Whig be correct. See article in the preceding column.

Since that article was in type, late and very important news has come to hand. The dates by the Arabia are to the 17th inst.

The Emperor of Russia had rejected the Turkish modification of the Vienna note, and war was deemed inevitable. The British and French Consuls had left Jassy, which proceeding had caused much alarm. Gen Luders, with a fresh corps of Russian troops, was advancing into Moldavia. The Emperor of Russia was about to proceed to Warsaw, on his way to Olmutz, where he was to meet the Emperor of Austria on the 23d instant. The Turkish troops under Omer Pasha, on the Lower Danube, insisted on having a fight with the Russians, and it was feared the Pasha would be unable to restrain their fanatical zeal.

It was even reported that the Turkish forces had attacked the Russian outposts. The walls of Constantinople were covered with placards calling on the faithful to rally and attack the Russians.

On a special demand of the Four Powers the Porte had consented to postpone issuing a manifesto to his people, which is said to have been pre-ordained in very warlike language, and amounting almost to a declaration of war.

The Turks continued their armaments. An additional levy of eighty thousand troops was proceeding actively.

The American also brings important commercial news. Flour had advanced one shilling; wheat 6d.; corn 1 to 2 shillings. Cotton was firm, and had declined one-eighth of a penny. Sales had declined to 9½d.

Latest News.—We are again indebted to Mr. White, Postmaster at Raleigh, for a N. York Herald of Saturday morning—later than any thing yet received here. From it we derive the following interesting items:—

Gov. Pierce had been quite ill, with chills &c., but was improving.

Warlike news from Europe depressed stocks in New York 5 to 12 per cent.

The second half-million Loan of the State of Alabama 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, was awarded to Francis S. Lyon, Esq., Bank Agent of the State of Alabama, at 103 per cent. His bid for the whole $500,000 or none, and thus was the lowest, by average, of other bids amounting to $587,000, at premiums ranging from 101 to 104, as well as of $1,000,000 bid for by two other parties, at par. The previous Loan of this description was awarded, some months since, to Corcoran & Co., at 105, and although gentlemen made quick resales to profit, and raised the credit of this old Alabama State stock, by their purchase, above par, to their European patrons, the altered condition of affairs in the money market on both sides, and impending threats of war, reduced the premium to par, and renders the bid of 103, under the circumstances, quite equal to the hopes of the State Treasurer who awarded it.

DESERTION.—We learn that on Saturday last, less than 2500 packages were discharged from the Steamers Fanny, Alice, and Rowan, and tow boats of Lutterloh's line,—believed to be the largest quantity of goods delivered from any three boats in five years.

The North Carolinian presents a very neat appearance in new type and enlarged dimensions. Mr. Bryan, the Editor, has associated with himself Mr. Wm. J. Yates as joint proprietor.

"IS THERE A LOCOFOCO PARTY AMONG US?"—Soon after the late Presidential election, the Washington Union asked "Is there any longer a Whig party?" That Whig party had just manifested its vitality by casting nearly a million and a half of votes for Gen. Scott, and having enough voters in reserve, who would not go for Scott, to make up that number in full. The Union well knew that there was a Whig party, and that it would make itself felt whenever the Locofoco eruptions, which are sure to be seen whenever the party has full swing, should demand the exertion of its power.

The time has come, much earlier, we confess, than we had expected, when the question may be retorted upon the Union. "Is there any longer a Locofoco party?" The Union will have to answer the inquiry by pointing in dismay to the two violent factions which are now contending for the mastery, not of the Whigs, but of each other. They do not call each other locofocos, or democrats, but Hunkers and Barnburners, Hard Shells and Soft Shells, putty-heads, rogues, swindlers, rowdies, vagabonds, State prison birds, and such like hard names.

If we may believe the Union, (and we think we may in this matter, because the President's appointments have been given to the Barnburner or abolition section of the late party,) the Administration is openly at war with the Hunker party—that party which, through all the perils of the last six years, stood by the South; and will continue to bestow its favors on the Barnburners, who were the very head and front of that terrible array by which the South was so bitterly assailed during the same portentous period.

This is a strange state of things. But stranger than all is the fact that many Southern Locofoco presses sustain the Administration in its choice of favorites. We cannot see into this mystery, but have no doubt that when it comes to be unravelled, it will be found to have its origin in the scheming of political aspirants for the next Presidency. Either John Van Buren, or John A. Dix, or some other equally reputable character, is perhaps to reap the benefit of the present manœuvres; and the energies of the Administration and of its corps of paid presses are brought to bear to put up some Prince John, or to put down his rival—Dickinson perhaps.

But the Administration, and the Union, and the other "by-authority" papers, are for once doomed to disappointment, or we are no judge. The Southern people are neither such ingrates as to turn and devour those who have labored for them, nor such dolts as to allow to their bosom those who struggled for years to sting them to death. The Southern Locofocos will not follow the Administration in this matter.

The subject forms the staple of the Union's editorials day after day. It concludes a long article on Wednesday last by the following declaration of war between the Administration and the Hunkers:—

"This opposition requires that the President should retrace his steps, disband his cabinet, reconstruct it of homogeneous materials, so as to make it a unit, put confidence only in those democrats who have been uniformly national on the slavery issue, and admit of no place of repentance for past errors, or reformation in future, to those democrats who formerly sympathised with free-soilism. It is to this demand, made by the disaffected opponents of the administration, that we wish earnestly to call the attention of southern democrats. The question which it presents is not merely whether the administration shall be sustained, or whether the fruits of our great victory in 1852 shall be thrown away, or whether the patronage of the government shall be given to "hards" or "softs," but the consequences reach to the very bottom of the sectional issues—they involve the reopening of the slavery agitation, and under circumstances which cannot fail to prove disastrous to the democratic party, and even endanger the peace of the country. The opposition has made such progress, and now assumes such an attitude of organized hostility to the administration, that it has to be met not only by the President, but by the democratic party of the Union. We know how it will be met by the Executive—all men of all parties who communicate with him know how it will be met—it will be met with a fixed and unalterable determination to carry out the policy already adopted." &c., &c.

The denounced faction, on the other hand, do not shrink from the war. They do beleaguer the President with a sort of faint praise, it is true, but they denounce his Cabinet and his measures. They held a very great meeting in the Park at New York on Monday night last, at which Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Brady, and *five members elect of Congress* were among the leading spirits. As showing the real temper of the meeting, spite of its insincere compliments to Gen. Pierce, it may be mentioned, that Mr. Brady, who was invited to make a speech, some time ago resigned the Presidency of a democratic Club, because it intended to support Pierce's administration, which he said he would not do. He said in his speech on Monday night, that *"they would take care not to be cheated* at the next Presidential nomination."

Two things are clear, that the Locofoco party at the North is disbanded, and that the better part of it is in opposition to Pierce, his administration, and free soilism.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS.—John Van Buren was the leading spirit in the late Administration Convention in New York. In 1848, Mr. John Van Buren declared "If I ever cast a vote for slavery may I die forsaken by man and accursed by God."

Mr. John Cochrane another leader and one of the President's appointees to office declared in the same year, that "the opposers of the Wilmot Proviso should be gibbeted here and damned hereafter." These are the President's friends. We suppose that *they know their own.*

MINISTER TO FRANCE.—The Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, the Richmond Enquirer says, (and undoubtedly knows what it says,) has been offered the high post of Minister to France, which President Pierce promised to John A. Dix, but has so long kept vacant for fear of offending somebody by giving it to somebody else.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.—The Union of Friday last contains Chevalier Hulsemann's demand for satisfaction to Austria for alleged improper interference of Capt. Ingraham, of the sloop of war St. Louis, in rescuing Koszta from the Austrian brig of war Hussar, in the port of Smyrna, in June last; and Mr. Marcy's reply thereto. The letters fill eight columns of the Union. We have read them with some care; and cannot hesitate to say, that as the case is presented by them, Mr. Marcy has utterly demolished all pretence of a claim on the part of Austria, and fully sustained Capt. Ingraham. We speak of the case as presented. There may be other phases of it not now before us.

We have not room for the whole documents, but the following is the close of Mr. Marcy's letter stating conclusions which clearly result from an application of international law, by which Mr. Marcy establishes his arguments, to the case:—

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they chose to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law—the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right, in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and that Captain Ingraham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered, and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna on the 21st of June last.

GOOD HIT.—The Administration men in New York have issued an address to the public declaring that their late Convention was composed of "tried men." Mr. Dickinson in his speech to the "Hards," alluding to the Five Points Ballies &c. in the Convention, said it was a happy expression, for the men had not only been *tried* but *convicted*, of various offences.

A HUMBUG EXPLODED.—The furious war raging over the spoils has brought to light many evil deeds hitherto carefully concealed from the public by the Locofoco Press. The old "Natural Allies" humbug has completely exploded. There is scarcely a "natural ally" left.

Half of them were read out of the party five years ago for deserting Cass and Butler and setting up an abolition ticket. The other half are suffering proscription now under Pierce. The Albany Argus and all the old line papers in New York, Senator Dickinson, Collector Bronson, District Attorney O'Connor and the rest of the leaders in New York, Massachusetts, &c., are clearly proven by the President's organ *to be abolitionists*, no better than they should be, and quite as bad as the Van Burenites of 1848. The President's organ proves those charges from letters and files of papers published since 1847, during the very time when the same organ and the Southern Locofoco Press were holding up those abolitionists as models of devotion to Southern Rights!

The inferences from these facts are not complimentary to the Southern Locofoco papers. They are, that there never was a "natural ally" amongst us; and that those papers which held up the Northern Democracy as "allies" either deceived the people then, or are deceiving them now.

A GOOD ONE.—The Editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, lately appointed to office by President Pierce, has followed the example of Gen. Dix, and has come out with a card declaring that he was never either free-soiler or abolitionist!

Was there ever an abolitionist amongst us?

We are indebted to the Publishers for the October No. of Putnam's Magazine.

SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.—We find in one of our Northern exchanges the reason given why the South is so far behind the North in improvements?

"The sun rises first in New England, and Jonathan is 'wide awake'" there before some of his not very distant relatives have done rubbing their eyes."

It is gratifying thus to be assured that it is no fault of any one, but the sun's, that we are behind the time. We have not a fair start in the race. With such an apology, may we not venture to take another nap in the morning?

A witty friend of ours in New York once said, that to do business successfully in that city a man must not only sleep with one eye open, but with one leg out of bed. But it seems that it is only necessary that a man should live near sunrise.

A MATCH RACE, for $5000 a side, was run at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday last, between a Virginia horse named Red-eye, 7 years old, and a South Carolina mare named Nina, 5 years old. They were both sired by Boston. Besides the stakes, an immense amount was bet. The mare won both heats, 2 miles, the first by 18 inches, the second by a length. Time 3 minutes 54 seconds, and 3 minutes 48 seconds.

The Pacific Rail Road Company met at the Metropolitan Hall, New York, on Thursday, when $45,000,000 were subscribed to the undertaking by fifty-seven individuals. The meeting then adjourned for a fortnight.

MARRIED,

At Powelton, Richmond county, N. C. on the 14th inst., by the Rev. A. D. Blackwood, Mr. E. L. ALSBROOK of S. C., to Miss SALLIE F. second daughter of P. M. Powell, Esq.

On the 22d inst., by John Shephard, Esq., Mr. ARCH'D. DALRYMPLE, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Daniel Weldon, Esq., all of Moore county.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 15th ult., MARY SIMASON, consort of James E. Simason, aged 18 years.

In Orton, Brunswick county, on the 26th ult., WM. McKEITHAN, of Typhoid Fever, in the 26th year of his age.

At Pensacola, after two days' illness of yellow fever, Dr. DANIEL L. BRYAN, U. S. Navy. We knew this estimable gentleman, and deeply sympathise with his family and affianced bride, in this sudden bereavement.

At his residence near Hillsborough, on Sunday the 25th instant, in the 63d year of his age, the Rev. JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D., for many years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hillsborough.

In Montgomery county, N. C., on the 8th ult., Mrs. ELIZA WILSON, aged 24 years and 8 months.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I. O. O. F.—TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a Regular Meeting of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, on the 23d ult., the death of Past Grand Master PERRIN BUSBEE, of Manteo Lodge, No. 8, at Raleigh, being announced, on motion, Past Grands James G. Cook and Charles Lutterloh were appointed a Committee to prepare suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased. At a Regular Meeting held on Friday Evening, Sept. 30th, the above-named Committee submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Great Ruler of the Universe has, in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to remove from the terrestrial Lodge our esteemed fellow-member P. G. M. PERRIN BUSBEE, of Manteo Lodge, No. 8;

Be it therefore Resolved, That while we bow with humble reverence before the behests of the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, we yet are permitted to express our deep sympathy with the afflicted family and friends of our late Brother in this melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That in the death of P. G. M. PERRIN BUSBEE, our Order has sustained an irreparable loss; Endeared to us by his many excellent qualities of head and heart, the high order of his talents, and his unwavering devotion to the cause of Odd Fellowship, his death is an event of more than ordinary importance to the members of this Order.

Resolved, That as testimony of our regard for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that he cause the same to be published in the Newspapers of this Town, requesting the Raleigh papers to copy. From the Minutes:

JOHN SMITH, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1853.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct 3.

BACON—	9 a 10	MOLASSES	
BEESWAX	23 a 25	Cuba	25 a 28
CANDLES—Tallow	16 a 17	New Orleans	37½ a 40
Adamantine	20 a 25	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	0 a —	OILS—Linseed	80 a —
COTTON—Yarn	12 a 14	Tanners'	50 a 70
Extra do.	12½ a 13½	SALT	
Mt. Dominico	10 a 11	Liverpool, sacks	2 00 a 2 25
COTTON—		Alum, do	— a —
Strict low prime	10 a 10½	SEED	
Prime	9½ a —	Flaxseed	1 00 a 1 10
Fair	9 a 9½	Clover, per lb	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING		SHOT	
Gunny	14 a 15	Coarse, per bag	2 00 a —
Dundee	12½ a 14	Buck	2 25 a —
Burlaps	10 a 12	SPIRITS	
COTTON YARNS		Peach Brandy	a 60
No. 4 to 10	17 a 18	Apple do	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey	35 a 40
4-4 Sheetings	7½ a 8	Northern do	a —
7-8 do	6½ a 7	N. E. Rum	40 a —
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Jamaica Rum	2 a 2 50
FEATHERS	35 a 37	Fr. Brandy	2 a 2 00
FLOUR—		American Gin	30 a 40
Superfine	5 50 a 5 70	Holland Gin	1 50 a 2 00
Fine	5 25 a 5 40	SUGAR	
Second brd	00 a —	Loaf	11 a 12
GRAIN		Crushed	10 a 11
Corn	70 a 75	Brown	9 a —
Wheat	95 a —	St. Croix	9 a —
Oats	50 a —	Porto Rico	7 a 9
Peas	a —	New Orleans	8 a 8
Rye	a —	TALLOW	8 a 9
HIDES—Dry	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green	3 a 4	Leaf	none.
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, ass. bar	5 a —	WHITE LEAD	$2 a 2 50
Do. wide	a —	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	4 a —	8 x 10	2 a 2 25
LARD	10 a 11	10 x 12	2 a —
LEAD	8 a 9	WOOL	22 a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon continues to arrive freely, and sells at about quotations.

Cotton. We confirm Thursday's figures, factories from the interior buying freely.

Flour. Prices variable, and often change the same day.

Molasses. We change our quotations.

N. C. Whiskey. The better grades are abundant, and the lower qualities have nearly disappeared from the market.

Turpentine 3 10. Spirits 50 to 56.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, sales of virgin and yellow dip at $3 60, prices steady. Spirits 60 cts. No. 1 Rosin $1 75. Tar $2 50 to $2 60. Bacon, hog round 10 to 11, hams 12 to 12½. Sales of one raft interior timber at $4 50, 1 at $7, 1 at $8.

At New York, cotton dull; flour 6 44 to 6 62; corn 80 to 81.

At Charleston, cotton firm at 8½ to 11; flour 5 87 to 6 37; bacon 8 to 9; salt 1 70 per sack.

Total receipts of cotton 73,411 bales, against 83,285 last year. Decrease 10,874.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 29, 1853—Str. Dougluss, with goods for Isaac Dodd, J. & F. Garret, F. Fries, R. Mitchell, C. T. Haigh & Son, Jones & Parlier, Hall & Sackett, S. J. Hinsdale, King & Hege, D. Gee, A. H. Whitfield, S. T. Hawley & Son, J. & C. J. Cowles, C. Fands, J. H. & J. Martine, Cook & Johnson, C. F. Lorte, E. J. Hale & Son, D. C. M. Jaxon, D. H. Holland, J. N. Smith.

Sept 30 Steamer Alice, Oct 1 Steamers Fanny Lutterloh and Rowan and tow boat, all of Lutterloh's Line with goods for H. L. Myrover, Starr & Williams, J. H. & J. Martine, J. J. Loy, E. Graham, A. A. McKethan, Tyson, Kelly & Co., P. Shemwell, Rowe & Murphy, Chambers & Chambers, W. B. Jordan, Meroney, Parkhead & Co., J. Smith & Son, W. Donaghon, J. T. Covington, M. Boger, J. Hiatt, Hall & Sackett, T. C. Sanders, I. Dodd, J. Cowles, A. W. Steel, W. Weatherly, A. Johnson & Co., D. A. W. McLaurin, C. A. Harrington, McCulloch Mining co., Faust & Bro., P. M. Powell, Houser & Wilson, E. Belo, Conrad & Williams, Murchison, Reid & co., Rev. M. Russell, I. H. Foust, H. Erambert, Worth & Elliot, J. G. Shepherd, R. A. A. Murphy, Deep River Manuf co, T. J. Wharton, McLaurin & Strange, J. W. Baker, J. & T. Wadehill, A. J. O. Hanlon, J. G. Cook, Fuller, D. & E. J. Lilly, Jas. Dodd, G. W. Lawrence & co, T. S. Lutterloh, Ray & Pearce, M. F. McRae, McVea & Lilly, B. Rose, I. Ewing, S. W. Tillinghast & co, P. Taylor, A. M. & C. S. Johnson, R. W. Kirk & co, Troy & Marsh, J. W. Powers & co, Union co, G. C. Moore, J. McInnis, A. Weatherly, G. W. Harris, Graham & Little, H. A. London & co, A. G. Heaton & co, Cornell & Cain, J. J. Worth, J. Lassiter, J. Worth, E. C. Bell, M. Greenstone, C. S. Johnson, T. B. Tyson, J. T. Hogan & Co., M. P. & W. P. Smith, Jenkins & Robert, C. B. Mallett.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27. Br Brigs Rapid and Kyanite fm Newport, Eng; Schr W. H. Smith fm N. York. 30. Schrs New Reguhes, Chas Edmonston, N. W. Smith, Julia, Virginia Griffith from Charleston, Daniel Cottrell, E. P. Smith, and Silas B. from do N. York; Saxon fm New Haven, Conn, G. Harris fm Boston, A. D. Ward fm New River, Cardenas fm Marblehead, Mass, for Philadelphia. Oct. 1. Schrs J. S. S. River, and Susan fm Charleston.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned against trading for a Note made by me to Mary McLeod, for $211 or $212, dated on or about the 18th February, 1852, payable on the 1st day of January, 1853, with a payment endorsed some time in November or December, 1852, reducing the principal to $200. I have received no value for said note, and I am determined not to pay it.

ALEXANDER McLEOD.

Robeson Co., Sept. 28, 1853. 32-3t

MRS. CATHARINE WARD will open a School for small children, on Monday the 17th of Oct.

School room pleasantly situated on Arch Street, near the dwelling of Mr. John D. Williams.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32-4c

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Term in this Institution will commence on the 5th day of October next. It is very important for the subsequent progress of the Pupils that they should enter at the beginning of the Term. No deduction will be made from the Tuition bills for a short absence at the beginning of a Term; nor will any deduction be made after the Pupil enters, except in cases of protracted illness. Rates as heretofore.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Fayetteville, August 22, 1853. 21-3t-2tu2tibc

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.

THE Concert advertised by Madame ROSALIE DURAND and Troupe, to take place on Friday Evening, Sept. 30, 1853, was postponed through unavoidable circumstances until This (MONDAY) EVENING, Oct. 3, 1853, at Fayetteville Hall, on which occasion Madame Durand will be assisted by Signor Novelli, Bass of the Italian Opera, New York; Signor Morretti, the eminent Italian Violinist; Mr. Edward Warden, the versatile and descriptive Ballad Singer, and by an efficient Pianist.

During the Evening, Madame Rosalie Durand will appear in a Grand Scena in Costume, from "Child of the Regiment."

Tickets 50 Cents. For particulars, see Programmes. Oct. 3, 1853.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at a meeting of the friends of Temperance, held in Fayetteville on the evening of the 27th ultimo, the well-wishers to the cause of Temperance, living in Cumberland County, are respectfully invited to come together in public meeting, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on

Saturday Next, the 8th instant,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., that the subject may be discussed, and delegates friendly to the State Temperance Convention be appointed.

It is earnestly hoped that there may be a full attendance from all parts of the County, that the friends of Temperance may act in concert, and take steps to advance the good cause in our midst.

October 3, 1853. 32

2d Purchase for the Fall of 1853.

THE undersigned would notify their customers and all others buying in this market, that they are now receiving their second Stock of FALL GOODS for 1853, selected by one of the firm personally, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO. A large addition to their stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

All of which they offer to the trade upon their usual accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.

October 3, 1853. 32tf

SECOND

Fall and Winter Stock for 1853.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their SECOND Stock for this season, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots; Silk, Satin and Straw Bonnets; Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing;—with a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

The above Stock embraces a variety of Seasonable Goods not enumerated, comprising one of the largest assortments we have ever offered; and having recently been purchased by the Package, at a reduction from the prices of the first of the season, they will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on our usual terms.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

Mrs. HAWLEY

WILL RESUME her School on MONDAY, the 17th of October.

Sept. 29. 31-2t

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately, two good Harness Makers. Steady employment given by the 1st. Apply soon, to JAMES SENDY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1853. 32-3w

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG and gentle harness Horse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32tf

$10 REWARD.

LOST, between Fayetteville and Little River, my Pocket Book, containing a check for $400, drawn on one of the Banks at Raleigh, by Ames Wade of Newbern, and payable to myself. Also, five Coupons of $30 each, from State Bonds, and payable at the Bank Republic, New York. Also, a $10 gold piece and a $10 bill of State Bank, and several $2 and $5 bills. I warn all persons not to trade for the check, and against receiving the coupons; and will give any person $10 who will return the said Pocket Book to J. D. Williams at Fayetteville, or to myself; or if the Pocket Book and other contents are returned, no questions will be asked about the money.

P. G. EVANS.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32-3t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Clothing, by note or account, will please call and settle the same, as no longer time can be given; or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer. He may be found on Gillespie street, 2 doors south of Market Square.

R. GRAHAM.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32tf

HAYMOUNT PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

THE PROPRIETOR being engaged in business in another County, will offer for sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday, the 22d inst., his valuable property on Haymount. The property will be sold in one or more Lots, to suit purchasers, as follows:

Lot No. 1, 126 feet front on Hay Street, or Morganton Road, and running back 325 feet, has a new Dwelling House 43 by 32½ feet; 4 rooms on first floor, and 3 on second; with kitchen, smoke house, &c. There is now growing on this lot a fine selection of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. A first rate well of water equal to any on Haymount.

Lot No. 2, on Hay Street, is 27½ feet wide by 300 feet deep. A 32 feet street on the west side of No. 1, will be sold with this Lot. There is on this Lot a good Dwelling House, at present occupied by Mr. J. S. Dunn, 32 by 28 feet, 5 rooms on first floor and 2 above, with kitchen, smoke house, wash house, bath house, &c.; a good well of water with chain pump; a variety of well selected and choice fruit trees; four arbors of Scuppernong, and stands of Isabella, Catawba and Malaga Grapes; with a variety of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c.

Lot No. 3, in rear of No. 2, has a small house 20 by 16 feet, with brick chimney. This lot is 205 feet wide, by 200 feet deep;—a street, name not recollected, runs through this Lot—to which may be added, if desired, 3½ acres good Meadow land, recently purchased of Hon. R. Strange.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1853. 32-4t

ATTENTION, CAVALRY.

THE Allersville Cavalry are ordered to parade in Lumberton, on the first Saturday in November next, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law. All those having arms are requested to present them for inspection.

JOHN W. ALFORD, Captain.

Lumberton, Sept. 28, 1853. 32-tm

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has this day removed to his New Store, on the Eastern side of Green street and nearly opposite to his Old Stand, where he is expecting to receive in the course of a few days his stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, SHOES and BOOTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children; BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., suited to the Winter Trade.

P. SHEMWELL

Fayetteville, Eastern margin Green street, Sept. 29, 1853. 32tf

ORDER No. 5.

Headquarters 33d Reg't N. C. Militia,

SEPT. 29, 1853.

THE Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of this Regiment are ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 14th of October, at 9 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped for Drill, as the law directs. And on Saturday the 15th Oct., at 10 o'clock A. M., they will parade their respective Companies on the same place for Review.

C. LUTTERLOH, Col. Comd'g.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1853:

A—Mary Andrews, Sam'l J. Andrews.

B—J. Bennett, Margaret Bird, Thos. Bromley, A. Bangs & Co, Joel C. Baker, Mrs. M. C. Bate, B. C. & H. Beard, Chas. Brendle, Henderson Bowers, Sarah B. Benny, Willis Benton, B. Y. Bryant, Wm. Boyles, 2, Rod. Bee, 2, J. D. Byrne.

C—Jesse Cole, John Campbell, Coroner of Cumberland County, Isabella Caroline Bessy, Carter, Lucy C. Cole, Martha L. Culbreth, Sarah C. Crawford, N. Crawford 2, Jno. A. Cameron, Solomon Cope 2, Jno. Cumings.

D—W. M. Dockery, W. S. Dowd, A. H. Dewar, A. B. Deem.

E—Catherine Everett, Jno. W. Elder.

F—Peter Ferguson 2, E. L. Fantley, 2.

G—Mrs. M. Grady, Jos. Grimes, Daniel Gurley, Jonathan Godwin, Edmund Godwin.

H—W. R. Heron, W. A. C. Hay, Jas. Horville, Chas. Hase, Benj. Hooker, Duncan J. Hall, John Hollier, Dav. A. W. Harris, Martha Hill, Newton Honey, John Irish, Wade Haxy, Jno. Hoard.

J—C. C. Johnson, J. H. Jackson, Abner Johns.

K—Watkin Kelly, Jno. Kelly, B. B. King.

L—Geo. Gray Lewis, Chas. Lennocks, Jno. A. Losies, Clement Long, Dan'l. E. Love, H. A. London & Co.

M—Neill Munroe, Mary Murphy, Malcolm Morrison, Seth Mills, Elisha Monroe, Cath. D. Murchison, Encker Miller, W. R. Maxwell, Mrs. Sarah Munroe, Foster Maison, Matthew Morgan, Matthew Morfew, Arnold Mckay.

N—Neill McDonald, Hugh McCormick, D. C. McIn, Cath. McGregor, 2, J. W. McKethan, Neill McNeill, Jr., Alex'r. McKethan, Jessie McCormick, Mrs. Mary McEachern, Sarah McNeill 2, D. G. McDuffie, Jno. McCrae 2, Isabella McLauchlin, A. McMillan, Rob't. McKethan, Jas. McKethan, Mary McKenzie, Jno. McIverans, J. McKethan, Neill McNeill, Alex'r. McNeill, T. H. McLauchlin 2, Neill J. McLauchlin 2, Colin McRae, Martha McDuffie 2, H. W. McDougald, Duncan McArthur, Miss M. A. McLauchlin, Duncan McDuffie.

O—Frances Newell, Poll Nickuls, Sarah E. Nelson, Elizabeth Neetzel.

P—Mary Patterson 3, Duncan Purcell, Margaret Patterson, Jas. C. Pass 3, Isham Powell, Jno. Powell, J. T. Powell.

R—Angus Ray, Wm. Rusbury, Miss E. B. Robertson, Stephen Reaves, A. W. Matthews and James M. Reaves, Dan'l. McLaurin or Miss Margret Ray, Chloe Randle, Sarah Robinson, Hetty F. Reid, Ritchie B. Richardson, Chas. A. Ricks.

S—Jas. W. Sellers, John Suggs, Roderic Shaw, Sarah Sykes, Solomon Merritt, M. Stevenson, Esqr., Cash'r, Mrs. Martha E. Smith, Alexder. Shaw.

T—Dr. H. M. Turner, Geo. Taylor, Jno. Terry, Joseph Toler, Jno. Times, Ann Eliza Thomas.

W—Alexir. Walden, J. G. Williams, Benj. Warner, Andrew Williams, Jno. T. Wright, Lewis Webb, Chas. G. Wilson, A. H. Van Dusen 2, Jas. Weaver, Mary Ann Young, Andrew Wingat, Ruffin, or Stephen Vaughn, Lavenah Williams, C. Weellon.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

Oct. 1 J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

To the Heirs at Law of Lyttleton Turner, late of Sampson County, N. C.

NOTICE is hereby given to you, that at the next Term of the County Court of Sampson, the 3d Monday of November, we shall propound for probate the last Will and Testament of Lyttleton Turner.

AMMA B. CHESNUTT, } Executors
THOMAS L. FAISON, }

Clinton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1853. 32-6MN

The Carolinian and Wilmington Journal will copy till 3d Monday of November.

DRY GOODS,

At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell to the highest bidder, on the 25th of October next, Nine Hundred Acres of Land, in the county of Robeson, on the West side of Big Rockfish Creek, within five miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road, and within seven miles of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

The L

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS just returned from the North, with a much larger stock of Goods in his line than ever before offered by him in this place. Among his stock may be found—

WATCHES of all kinds and prices, from $8 to $185; Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings; a fine stock of Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Cuff Pins and Buttons; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver Spoons, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles and Cups. Military Goods; Clocks; Plated Ware;

And almost every article usually kept in a Store of this kind, which he will sell cheap for cash, or on short time to those who pay when their bills are presented.

☞ Watches Repaired, as usual.

August 17, 1853. 20-3m

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco. J. UTLEY

May 31, 1852. 95tf

ALMANACS!

THE Farmer's and Planter's Almanac, for 1854. Just received and for sale by

pt. 19, 1853. E. J. HALE & SON.

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted.*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid. McLEAN & JONES

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn.

For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT

April 1853. 87tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS

July 27. 15tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN
WM. McLAURIN
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feby 18, 1853. 70tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feby 18, 1853. 70tf

FOR SALE.

1000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable PLANTATION in Robeson county, on both sides of the Lowrie Road, 164 miles South West of Fayetteville and within half a mile of Lumber Bridge, the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road.

An opportunity is now offered for an investment, which cannot be equalled in this part of the country. The land is heavily and densely covered with pines, offering a great inducement to all persons engaged in Timber and Turpentine. The cleared land, about 100 acres, and in fact all is productive—superior to any in that country.

A bargain may be had. Terms liberal.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH

Fayetteville, August 8, 1853. 37tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated seventeen miles South-west of Lumberton, and eighteen from the Rail Road, and nine from Harlleesville, containing Seven Hundred Acres of the best cotton and provision lands in the county, with fine improvements, well watered, remarkably healthy, and the best stand for a Store in the country, there having been one on it occasionally for the last thirty years—with about one hundred and eighty acres of cleared land in a very high state of cultivation.

I will give the lands for the valued proceeds of them for two years, with the work of seven hands. I will divide the lands if desired, or if a larger tract is desired, there is a large tract of land adjoining it that can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Early application is desired.

ZACH. FULMORE

Alfordsville, May 9th, 1853. 92tf

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Hhds. Sugars,
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 " Maracaibo do.
Bagging and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles—with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, good paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH

May 23, 1853. 97tf

WORLD'S FAIR.

Crystal Palace.

PERSONS visiting New York or travelling through North Carolina, should prepare themselves by calling at M. A. BAKER'S, Sign of the Big Gun, opposite the Post Office, where they will find a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols, of all qualities; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Wesson's Repeater and self-priming Pistols.

Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of French and English make; also a large assortment of Gaming fixtures, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

REPAIRING of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 300 yards. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial.

M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.

July 21, 1853. 12tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances (for the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin placed in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 6, 1853. 8tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

New Fall Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and opened, at their Old Stand, a very large and handsome Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every style and quality Ladies' Dress Goods. Also, all styles of Goods for Gentlemen's wear; Fine Moleskin and other styles fashionable Dress Hats; Satin and Straw Bonnets; Boots and Shoes, etc.

☞ We call particular attention to a splendid assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

Of the very best material and workmanship.

In our stock may be found all Goods suited to the season, at the very lowest market prices. All in want of Goods in our line will please give us a call.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 26. 30tf

FOR SALE.

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 1853. 30tf

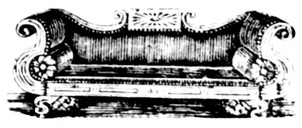
HUNGARIAN BOOTS.

10 CASES of these superior Water Proof Boots for sale by COOK & JOHNSON

Sept. 26, 1853. 30-3w

5,000 LBS. North Carolina Bacon, very superior Hams, Sides and Shoulders. Just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE.

Sept. 25, 1853. 30-3t



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York,) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts—curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses, Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards, Bureaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades, Cornices, Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete-a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

TAKEN UP.

WAS committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, N. C., on the 17th instant, a negro man who says his name is Dave, and that he belongs to Henry H. J. Rodgers, of Marlboro' Dist., S. C. Said negro is of dark complexion, weighs about 170 pounds, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 30 years old. Had on when he was locked up an old wool hat, a brown woollen frock coat, and a pair of striped cashmere pantaloons.

The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove his property, pay all charges, or he will be discharged from the custody of the law, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.

September 27, 1853. 30tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with all necessary outbuildings, in good repair, together with four acres of land. The above named land is adjoining the Southern limits of town. A bargain may be had by applying soon to the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. MALLETT.

July 11, 1853. 10tf

ANDREWS'S

Tin Ware and Store Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES

ALSO

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By C. W. ANDREWS,

Market Square

June 6, 1853. 200tf

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by C. W. ANDREWS,

Market Square

June 6, 1853. 200tf

New Drug Store.

Foulkes & Mac Rae,

DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, directly East of the Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

ARE now receiving a large stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, directly from Importers and Manufacturers, which they will sell to Physicians and Country Merchants at a very small advance.

They will keep constantly on hand, of the best quality, every variety of articles in their line, having made arrangements to that effect with established houses in New York.

Their Stock having been very carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, will enable them to recommend confidently all their Drugs, and to sell them at very low rates.

They solicit a reasonable share of the patronage of the public.

April 22, 1853. 88tf

Miss M. Bingham will resume her School on the first Monday in October.

Particular attention will be given to the use of the Globes. Drawing and Painting will be taught.

Sept. 12. 27-6t

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete. S. A. LEETE.

March 16, 1853. 77tf

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddelry &c., &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86-tf

TURPENTINE WANTED.

WE will pay until further notice, the highest cash price for Turpentine.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

August 29, 1853. 23-tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him. DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

DR. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.

April 21, 1853. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. E. LAWRENCE,

SIGN PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

September, 1853 30-6m

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

3 door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 66Y

M. HUTSON,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

[J. A. WORTH. | [W. P. ELLIOTT.

February 1st, 1853. 60-y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

[J. B. STARR. | [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852 84tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12 48 tf

CARD.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

Factors,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Spirits, Rosin, Turpentine, Timber, Lumber, and other Produce.

July 23, 1853. 12-2m

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1853. 87y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 111tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

[P. MALLETT. | [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853 60tf

W. H. McKAY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:

John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do,
Elijah Fuller, Esq., Fayetteville.
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson,
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33Ypd

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough
W. Earp, "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county
Bridges & Durham, " "
D. Hocutt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 96Y

BLUE STONE,

FOR Wheat-growers, to protect the Wheat from "Smut" or "Rust." For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 23, 1853. 30-4t

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

C. E LEETE—*Person Street,*

IS receiving Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, and Saddlery.

—ALSO—

20 Bbls. Mess Pork.
25 " No. 3 Mackerel.
25 " Scale Fish.
10 Kits Salmon.

Also, German Erasive Soap, for removing grease spots from Woolens and Silk. All of which he offers low for Cash or Produce. C. E LEETE.

Sept. 27, 1853. 30-1m

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND

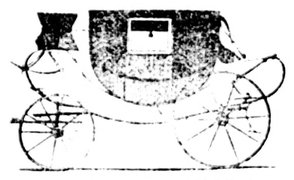
"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852. 52-1y

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles unfinished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. All all debts due me prior to the 1st of July, 1853, must be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

GRIST Mill Spindler Balance Irons and Drivers, Inks and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss Water Wheels, Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on hand, and for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Wheat, Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam Engines of any power repaired. Grate Bars and Furnace Fronts kept on hand. We wish to make additions to our machinery and tools: to enable us to do this, those indebted by note or account will please come forward and settle.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

STEAMER HENRIETTA.

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight. R. M. ORRELL,

Agent at Fayetteville.

Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight, drawing only 12 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service.—She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.

R. M. ORRELL, Ag't.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

E. N. & J. H. ROBEETS

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

Notice to Merchants.

THROUGH BY DAY LIGHT.

THE swift and commodious Steamboat Alice, Capt. Sam'l Beery, will commence her regular semi-weekly trips between Fayetteville and Wilmington in a few days. Those who desire their goods with certainty and despatch will obtain them by shipping by her. Due notice of days and hours of departure from each place will be given. Goods consigned to J. R. Blossom, Agent, will be promptly and carefully forwarded, as usual.

August 1853. 8tf

NOTICE.

FRUIT TREES, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, of the choicest kinds, at the Nursery of the subscriber, near Greensborough, N. C.

AGENTS—Worth and Elliot, Fayetteville; J. Luther and Knight, Montgomery county; and Nathan Bowden, Richmond county, N. C.

All orders addressed to the Proprietor at Greensboro' promptly attended to. Postage must be paid.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27-7t

Pilot Mountain.

THIS Great Natural Curiosity is situated in Surry County, N. C., two miles west of the Stokes line, on the main road leading from Salem west—distance 25 miles; Germanton 18 miles, Bethany 17 miles, and within 3 miles of the Stage line from the above places across the Blue Ridge by Mount Airy to the Sulphur Springs in Virginia. The height of the Pilot Mountain says Prof. Caldwell, is 1750 feet above the level of Grassy Creek, which is the nearest stream. The View from the Pinnacle is said to be the Grandest of any other point in the Southern States, embracing Kings Mountain in York Dist., S. C., Parissis Mountain in Spartanburgh, S. C., the Table Rock in Greenville Dist., S. C., all of which are 100 miles or more distant; a full view of the Blue Ridge from North East to South West, and the Alleganny as far as the eye can reach, the Peaks of Otter, the Buffalo Hump, and many other points in Virginia. A view into four States can be had at the same time.

The Pilot for the last season has been much visited by strangers from all parts of the United States. The ascension to the Pinnacle is now safe by steps and ladders from the House kept by the Subscriber, one and a half miles south of the Mountain. A good carriage Road within six hundred yards of the Pinnacle; a good Guide will always be ready to wait on strangers. No pains will be spared to wait on visitors and make them comfortable with every thing the country affords. The Stables are well supplied with corn, fodder and hay. Near the House is a fine Mineral Spring, the properties of which are Sulphur, Iron and Magnesia. Inquire for the Subscriber's House, as he is the sole proprietor and owner of the Pilot Mountain.

WM. GILLAM.

June 25, 1853. 90-tf

DeGuinon's Improved

NON-EXPLOSIVE LAMP,

FOR BURNING FLUID AND PINE OIL.

Patented January 6th, 1852.

THE subscribers having just received a lot of the above LAMPS, call the attention of the public to the same. The right to vend the Lamp in the different counties of the State will be disposed of at a reasonable price. Call and see them.

Also, 100 kegs White Lead, 50 oz. Sulphate of Quinine. Just received.

FOULKS & MACRAE.

August 20, 1853. 22tf

OFFICE OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Wednesday, the 16th of NOVEMBER next, at the Court House in Pittsborough, said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the original Capital Stock of said Company under the original Charter:—

Subscribers' Names	No. of Shares.
J. H. Rothwell	1
A. B. Rothwell	1
W. O. Jeffreys	1
John A. Cox	1
P. Giard	1
Andrew Vestal	1
C C Tully	1
O Andrews	1
James Hutton	2
A. N. Beth	1
William Watson	5
William Smith	1
James McGary	1
E. B. Drake	1
W. F. Collins	1
E. Foosher	6
O. W. Lindley	1
Nicholas Marks	1
Thomas B. Long	1
B. J. Hackney	2
O. D. Petty	2
James D. Pullin	1
John McKellar	10
G. W. Hight	1
James Brown	1
John W. Lane	1
George Wilcox	7
John W. Hooker	5
G. M. Brazier	5
M. C. Gardner	5
John A. McDonald	2
J. M. Walker	1
W. H. Hughes	1
Charles Bright	5

By order of the Board,

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.

Pittsboro', Sept. 7, 1853. 27-4s

Valuable Town Lots For Sale.

ON Friday the 21st of October, I shall sell at public sale, a number of Town Lots situated at the Depot on the North Carolina Railroad where the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road crosses said Railroad. This Depot is in the south part of Guilford county, sixteen miles south-west of Greensborough, and 17 miles south-east of Salem; it is the highest point on the Railroad, in a healthy country, a Plank Road is already constructed from it to Fayetteville and constructing and extending westward through Salem to the mountain counties. This depot, being the nearest point on the Railroad to those counties and by Plank Road making it of easy access to them, must, if capital should concentrate at it, make it one of the most important depots on the North Carolina Railroad. Terms made known on day of sale. SOLOMON KENDALL.

September 6, 1853. G P 27-4s

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is now in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water in the Cape Fear River, and will continue to run during the low stage of water, if the law of Congress in regard to passenger vessels will allow.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:

Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.

H. McKINNON.

June 14, 1853.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for cementing and riveting Bands with wire. The Bands are stretched with powerful machinery expressly for that purpose, and the process of stretching and rivetting, under the operation of making them, is entirely removed. Bands made in this way will hold their width exactly, and have a uniform bearing on the drum. They will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than made in the ordinary way. Every size made of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them perfect. Belting and Bands, and will be sold as low as can be had in New York.

CHAS. M. LINN.

Hunt's Store P. O.

Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Bucks Co.

These Bands for sale by W. B. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 54

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name and style of

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

For the purpose of carrying on the

MERCANTILE, DISTILLING, TURPENTINE, COOPERAGE BUSINESS

AT **MARY'S GARDEN,** on the East Cape Fear River, seven miles below Fayetteville, on the Northern Plank Road, where we expect to receive soon a large and well selected assortment of GOODS—a general assortment of which we offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in Fayetteville. All kinds of Country produce, Tar and Coal, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Sept. 1, 1853. 27tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from New York a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods, a large assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, Ladies and Misses' Silk lace and Flower Bonnets;

A large assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Crockery, &c., to which I invite the attention of my friends, customers and the public generally.

JAMES A. McCOLEMAN.

Springfield, N. C., Sept. 8, 1853. 27-3t

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills in the condition in which it is sent to be manufactured, picked, washed and oiled, and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. If you have entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, for they not only give them your patronage. They make no sectional appeal to sectional prejudice; they only say to the planters of the South, Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 55 miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.

June 4, 1853. 200

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 90tf

OFF FOR TEXAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale 3000 acres of land in Robeson county, four miles west of Cape Fear River, where produce can be sent to market any season of the year; there is a part of the land boxed, and cannot be surpassed by any in the State for Turpentine; also it is as fine mill timber as any to be found in the State.

There is now in operation on the above land a Circular Saw Mill, which cannot be surpassed by any in the State. Circular Saw for making an abundance of good lumber, and is offered for sale with the above land.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon, as there will be a bargain to be had. For information, address

Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT, Gray's Creek,
D. M. BUIE, Fayetteville.

Aug. 8, 1853. 17-6m

FALL GOODS, 1853.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

ARE NOW receiving their FALL STOCK, the following is a part only:

GROCERIES.

135 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee;
30 bbls. Refined, Granulated and Crushed Sugars;
5 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars;
30 bbls. Mess Pork;
40 bbls. Mackerel,—*New;*
1000 lbs. Scotch Snuff, Eagle Mills, and very fine in bladders;
700 lbs. Sup. Carbonate Soda;
50 kegs Extra White Lead;
4 tons Swedes Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters; Gunny, Double and light Bagging; Rope and Twine; Nails; Hollow ware; Hardware, Well buckets; Pails; Brooms, Buckets, &c.

A good assortment of DRY GOODS, Kerseys, Linseys, Negro Blankets, and a large lot Shoes and Brogans will be sold very low. Call and examine for yourselves.

BENBOW, KYLE & Co.

Aug. 22. 21-2

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Lewis Pipkin and others—EX PARTE.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing that Jesse Pipkin, Archibald Pipkin, Daniel Pipkin, Jacob Herring and wife Charity, Daniel Keathly and wife Hannah, Caroline, Archibald Marshall, Pipkin, and Jerry, children of Polly Keathly, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore adjudged that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said non-residents parties to be and appear before the Judge of our Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1853.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

28-1tsw*6t]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Cumberland Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1853.

Catharine J. Campbell ex. Dougald Campbell.

Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and the North Carolinian, two Newspapers printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear and answer, as commanded by the Subpœna, at the next Term of this Court, or the Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

D. G. MAC RAE, Clerk.

August 13, 1853. 25-6t